

Newport Daily News.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

NEWPORT, R. I., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1900.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Clearance Sale —OF— WALL PAPERS

Regular price 10c., 15c. and 20c.

Sale price **5c. per roll.**

YOUR CHOICE OF PATTERNS.
SEE PAPERS IN OUR
SOUTH SHOW WINDOW.

The A. C. Titus Company.

Our Sale of Turkeys

Will be continued for one more week at same prices.

GOCGESHALL FARM EGGS,

28c. a dozen

4 dozen for \$1.

J. A. & H. H. BARKER.

Second Edition.

WEEK OF MARCH 26

Molinueux Sentenced to Die
in Sing Sing.

Defendant Declared He Was Not
Fairly Convicted.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Roland B. Molinueux was today sentenced to die in Sing Sing during the week of March 26, for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams. He made a statement asserting that he had not been fairly convicted and that "yellow journalism" had put a price on his head. Recorder Goff in pronouncing sentence reminded defendant that his counsel had already presented all the facts to the jury and that the court had but one duty to perform.

Molinueux slept soundly last night and awoke refreshed this morning, and apparently in no fear of the terrible ordeal of today. He ate a hearty breakfast, smoked and read the papers. General Molinueux and his son Leslie walked into the courtroom a little before 10:30. They were to be the only representatives of the family present except the convicted man. General Molinueux was asked about the fund it had been proposed to raise for him to defray the expenses he had been under by the trial and said, when inquiry was made regarding his acceptance: "Absolutely under no circumstances would I accept such a thing."

As soon as the court was called to order District Attorney Gardiner asked that the recorder pronounce sentence upon Roland B. Molinueux, convicted of murder in the first degree. The clerk of the court called:

"Roland B. Molinueux to the bar."

The door leading to the waiting room was opened and Molinueux stepped briskly in. The clerk turned to him: "Have you any legal reason to advance that the judgment of death shall not now be pronounced against you?"

"The defendant by his counsel," replied Mr. Weeks, "moves for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict rendered against him was contrary to law and directly against the evidence. It was contrary to the evidence and against the weight of the evidence."

Mr. Weeks then read 10 grounds for his application for a new trial, basing them chiefly on the legal exceptions taken during the trial, upon the exceptions taken during the empanelling of the jury, upon the recorder's refusal to charge the jury to disregard certain

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

FEBRUARY 10, 1900.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

We have added to our store a new department.

CARPETS BY THE YARD.

Many varieties of colors and designs at the lowest possible prices. Those in need of a carpet it would pay them to see our selection.

KAZANJIAN & CO.

ORIENTAL RUGS. FURNITURE. CHINA.

GENERAL FRENCH IN KIMBERLEY.

Garrison Relieved and Town Occupied Thursday Evening.

British Forces Include Artillery, Cavalry and Mounted Infantry.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The war office announces that General French reached Kimberley Thursday evening. Following is Lord Roberts's message to the war office:

Jacobstad, Feb. 16, 2 A. M.—French, with a force of artillery, cavalry, mounted infantry, reached Kimberley this evening (Thursday).

The government leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, has announced in the House of Commons that the war office has no further news from the seat of war.

THOROUGHLY OUTWITTED.

Boers Surprised by the Rapidity of French's March.

RIET RIVER, Orange Free State, Feb. 14.—General French, in command of the cavalry division and with a strong force of horse artillery, left Modder river Sunday morning for Ramlant, 12 miles east of Enslin, where the whole division concentrated. The next day he made a rapid march to Riet river, where a party of Boers contested his passage at Dekel and Waterfall drif. After some hours' shelling, General French drove the Boers away and crossed the river.

Tuesday the column continued its march to Klip and Rondaval drif on the Modder river, where again a short engagement ensued. General French shelling the Boers vigorously and forcing a passage. The Boers precipitately retired, leaving five laagers in the hands of the British, besides a great quantity of cattle and 2,000 sheep.

The rapidity of General French's march and the overwhelming nature of his force enabled him, in spite of the difficulties of water transportation, to thoroughly outwit and surprise the Boers. The British casualties were slight.

COMMUNICATION OPEN.

Telegrams for Kimberley Accepted at Sender's Risk.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The Commercial Cable Company at 2 o'clock this afternoon sent out the following notice: "We are advised that telegrams can now be accepted for Kimberley, South Africa, at sender's risk, and not exceeding 12 words."

LONDON TAKES IT QUIETLY.

No Noise But Immense Satisfaction and Renewed Confidence.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—London takes the relief of Kimberley very quietly. The news was immediately posted at the Mansion House and the various clubs and hotels, but nowhere did it attract more than ordinary groups.

At the war office itself the crowd in the lobbies was scarcely larger than usual. At the same time, there is an immense feeling of satisfaction and renewed confidence that Lord Roberts's plan of campaign is working satisfactorily.

The significance of the Cape Town despatch announcing the relief of Kimberley, lies in the use of the word "relieved," which seems to set all doubts at rest.

ASSURED RATHER THAN ACCOMPLISHED.

Actual Relief of the Besieged City Still a Matter of Time.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—While there is tremendous satisfaction and jubilation here at Field Marshal Lord Roberts's and General French's success, the best suited to judge are inclined to the opinion that, pending more definite information, the news would better be regarded as assuring, rather than as accomplishing, the relief of the beleaguered city of Kimberley. A careful study of the ambiguity of the wording of Lord Roberts's despatch leads those people to believe that the actual relief of the place is still a matter of time. Kimberley, it is pointed out, can scarcely be termed relieved till it is feasible to take provisions there. The rapidity of General French's march indicates that he was unable to do this, and whether he left his lines behind him open is only a matter of surprise.

It is considered most probable that Lord Roberts's and General French's brilliant tactical success, for such it is under any circumstances, resembles the first relief of Lucknow, when the dispersal of the enemy's forces was by no means immediately effected. Another remarkable feature of Lord Roberts's laconic cablegram is the fact that it is dated from Jacobstad, which was General Cronje's

advance base of supplies; yet there is no word explaining the British commander's presence there, or word of any opposition which he or General French encountered.

Had Lord Roberts inflicted a decisive defeat on the Boers, it is believed he would have mentioned it, as such a success would be greatly paramount to the relief of Kimberley, or throwing into that place a garrison which could assure it holding out. However, General French's entry into Kimberley has been effected, and doubtless brings joy to the hearts of those who have been shut up in the city for 122 days. Their defenders number about 4,000, while General French's force is estimated at between 6,000 and 8,000 men. The Sixth and Seventh divisions have already crossed the river and are probably with Lord Roberts at Jacobstad.

What has happened to General Cronje and the whereabouts of his forces puzzles the experts. A despatch from Cape Town, dated Wednesday, received this morning says: "The Boers are leaving Magersfontein to re-inforce other positions. It is estimated that between 7,000 and 10,000 men remain there." Lord Roberts's wide ranging movement, via Jacobstad, may have cut off these troops from Bloemfontein. But while the British forces are endeavoring to intercept the Boers' communications, there is a parallel Boer column trying to cut off the British lines to De Aar; and it is apparently meeting with some success, though later despatches referring to General Clements's retirement to Arundel say the movement was undertaken for strategic purposes, and that during the course of the march the Boers were driven off by a heavy fire, the British killing, charging brilliantly and inflicting great loss on the burghers.

A Boer despatch from Lourenco Marques, dated February 15, says the initial attack on Colesburg, February 12, resulted in a Federal loss of nine men killed, 34 wounded and five prisoners. The British, it is added, were driven out of their camp and one of their maxims was captured. The news of General French's entry into Kimberley was received on the Stock Exchange here today with rousing cheers. No boom in stocks was created, but a satisfactory strong undertone prevailed. Dealers rose 1%, but subsequently fell 1/4% on a Paris rumor that General French had merely fallen into a Boer trap.

The despatch referring to the condition of Ladysmith is regarded as reassuring. There is no further word from General Buller and nothing startling is expected to occur in Natal in the immediate future.

According to a despatch from Chieveley, dated February 14, it has been ascertained that the British artillery during the last week's fighting rendered two large Boer guns and one Nordenfolt ineffective.

A stocks room despatch of February 14 says that Colonel Egar, who was wounded and captured at Stormberg, died February 13. The Boers turned his body over to the British at Mottena.

Cape Town Hears the News.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 16.—General French, with cavalry, relieved Kimberley last night.

CLEMENTS WITHDRAWS TO ARUNDEL.

Boers Promptly Re-occupy Their Old Positions Near Rensburg.

ARUNDEL, Feb. 14.—General Clements withdrew from Rensburg during the night, his rear guard arriving at Arundel early this morning. The Boers promptly followed, re-occupying their old position in the Thudbosch hills, whence they have been shelling the British cavalry patrols, but ineffectually. The British guns have returned the fire, making fairly accurate practice.

ORDERED READY FOR SEA.

All the Ships in the Fleet Reserve at Portsmouth to be Fully Manned.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—A telegram from Portsmouth says the admiralty inquiries at the naval ports have resulted in the assurance that 47 additional battleships, cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers could forthwith hoist the pennant. The admiralty today ordered the ships in the fleet reserve at Portsmouth to be fully crewed and ready for sea. This is regarded in some quarters as preliminary to putting the whole reserve in readiness for commissioning.

TIRED OF HORSE AND MULE MEAT.

Ladysmith Not Downcast But Disappointed at Buller's Failure.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The correspondent of the Associated Press at Ladysmith, from which place he escaped February 10 and arrived at Durban

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

Some Summer Styles.

Your choice while they are fresh.

Commerford,
Tailor,
218 Thames Street.

SMOKE

"Postoffice Square"

—AND—

"NUMBER 83"

5c. Cigars,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—OF—

J. D. Richardson & Co.,

303 Thames St., Opp. Postoffice.

A CARD.

THANKING MY MANY PATRONS OF 1901 I WISH TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE SAMPLES FOR 1902 EAGLE BICYCLES HAVE ARRIVED AND ARE ALREADY SELLING AT EIGHT. I INVITE CRITICISM.

B. J. FOY.

TELEPHONE 336-4.

HEAVY SNOW TONIGHT.

Predicted in Special Weather Bulletins from Washington and Boston.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Heavy snow will probably continue in Middle and North Atlantic states during the next 24 hours, and will be followed by several days of severe cold weather.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—The weather bureau at noon today issued the following bulletin:

"Northeast storm signals have been ordered up along the southern New England coast for a storm central over Georgia and moving northeast. Winds will increase and become high from the northeast, shifting to northwest, with a cold wave, Saturday. Heavy snow is indicated for this afternoon and tonight on the middle Atlantic coast and tonight along the southern New England coast."

DANGER PAST.

No Further Trouble Feared from the Ice Gorge in the Merrimac.

HOOKSETT, N. H., Feb. 16.—The danger of serious trouble on account of the ice gorge which formed in the river below here last night is thought to be past this morning, the water having fallen during the night. The low lands in this vicinity still are flooded, but the water in the river went down 15 inches between midnight and 4 o'clock this morning. With the continued fall of the water there is thought to be little chance that the jam will break up at once, and the anxiety felt last night for points below the jam has been relieved.

Arkansas Republicans Endorse Taylor of Kentucky.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 16.—The Republican state central committee of Arkansas has called a state convention for March 20 in Little Rock, to elect delegates to the national convention in Philadelphia. A resolution was adopted endorsing the course of Governor Taylor in Kentucky. General Powell Clayton, ambassador to Mexico, is a member of the committee and was present.

Call on National Banks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The comptroller of the currency today issued a call for reports of condition of national banks at the close of business Tuesday, February 13, 1900.

Samoa Treaty Ratifications Exchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The formal ratifications of the Samoa treaty have been exchanged between London and Berlin.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

New York, Feb. 15, Bolivia, from Marseilles.
Southampton, Feb. 15, St. Paul, from New York.
Malin, Feb. 15, New England, from Boston.
Marseilles, Feb. 15, Hesperia, from New York.
Quebec, Feb. 15, Germania, from New York.
Liverpool, Feb. 16, Germania, from New York.

POWELL'S

Cough Syrup.

Excellent for Coughs and Colds.

PREPARED BY

FRANK L. POWELL,
COR. THAMES AND MILLMAN STS.

FRINGE

Is all right in its place, but not on the bottom of your trousers. You can brighten up your old suit wonderfully by substituting a pair of new trousers for the old ones.

SPECIAL TOMORROW.

125 pairs of Worsted Stripe TROUSERS, really worth \$4,

AT \$3 A PAIR.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.

208 Thames St. 208

G. E. Vernon & Co.,

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

Modern and Antique

FURNITURE

Upholstery Goods.

Plans and estimates for Furnishing and Decorating interiors complete submitted upon application.

91 John St.
NEWPORT.

At The Bee Hive FOR SATURDAY.

25 dozen Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, with high spliced heel and double soles. Value 25c.; at 19c. a pair.

Children's Fast Black Hose, ribbed, with double knee. Special price 10c. a pair.

Infants' Black Wool Hose. Sizes 4 to 5 1-2. Usually sold at 12 1-2c. To close at 5c. a pair.

50 dozen Ladies' and Children's Embroidered Handkerchiefs in various designs. Worth 10c.; your choice at 5c. each.

10 dozen Ladies' Skirts, with choice embroidery, made of superior cotton and full in width. Our leader only 74c.

One lot Hamburg Edgings. Choice assortment from 3 to 4 1-2 inches wide. To close at 7c. and 10c. per yard.

6 dozen Sheets, full size, 81 x 90, made of standard cotton. Marked value today is 50c.; our price 42c.

20 dozen Pillow Cases of good firm cotton with handkerchief border; sizes 42 x 36 and 45 x 36. Special at 10c. each.

100 Ladies' and Children's Umbrellas, made of substantial goods. Always sold at 50c.; special 37c.

No doubt you are aware that we keep the best assortment of Wrapper in the city at 98c.

We give FURNITURE COUPONS with cash purchases when asked for.

The Bee Hive.

This Morning's News.

WHAT THE BOERS CAN DO.

Military Experts Figuring Out the Possibilities.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—As the wires are closed to correspondents with Lord Roberts and as nothing further from him has been communicated to the public, the military experts are figuring out the possibilities of Lord Roberts' communications and what there is left for the Boers to do.

General Cronje's communications with Bloemfontein have already been cut. The best news England could hear would be that he elects to give battle among the low hills and ridges west of Kimberley. Should he determine not to do this, he must raise the siege of Kimberley, and retreat to a point where he would prefer to fight.

This retreat could be a long detour around the front of the British advance to the front of the Boers, but it could be made more practicable, he could withdraw to the north, using the railroad for his guns and heavy baggage, moving to Fouriesburg station, and thence to Transvaal territory.

The Boers have made no preparations to defend Bloemfontein, and there is no particular reason why General Cronje should risk a battle to protect the capital of the Orange State.

Colonel Baden-Powell, in a despatch from Mafeking dated January 29, after mentioning matters already sent by correspondents, gives his total casualties up to January 25 as follows: Killed, 5,000; wounded, 8,000; missing, 12,000.

No word has been received regarding General Buller's 12,000 men at Stormberg. The impression is that these forces are on the way to Lord Roberts.

It is asserted that, since the beginning of the war, 6,000 new burghers have been enrolled in the Transvaal. A refugee asserts that February 6, 1900, including the Irish Brigade, were sent from Ladysmith to assist in the capture of the town of Mafeking, and that the Irish Brigade was expected to lead the onslaught.

Republican officials are circulating reports that the British wish to sue for peace. It is asserted the chief detective, Menton, an Irishman, has been interviewing prisoners from the Irish regiments in Pretoria, and urging them to take up arms against England.

Another Johannesburg "country" has been commandeered, and will manufacture shells.

Some of the British prisoners have been removed to Irene, just south of Pretoria. Irene is commanded by one of the Pretoria forts.

A despatch from the frontier, near Ladysmith, February 15, says: General Buller, with a small force, crossed the Tugela yesterday to a deserted British camp, where he encountered 50 burghers, of whom 12 were killed, five wounded and nine taken prisoners. One of the prisoners was sent to tell the British to bring in their wounded.

WASHINGTON DISCREDITS IT.

Does Not Believe American Mail Is Delayed by British.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—State Department officials stated today a search of the records failed to show that ex-Congressman Macmillan had ever reported to the department that his communications were being tampered with by the British authorities. It was said that he did, in a general way, report that both official and private mail intended for American citizens did not reach him promptly, and asked that protest be made on account of this rather arbitrary proceeding on the part of the postal authorities.

The department investigated the matter and learned that no necessary delay existed, and does not credit the statement that any correspondence, official or otherwise, was opened, inspected and delayed by British authorities.

DEFEATED BY THE FRENCH.

Rabah, the Soudan Chief, Beaten in a Decisive Battle.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—M. Derrais, minister of the colonies, has received a telegram from the governor of the French Congo, M. H. de Lamoignon, announcing the defeat in battle of Rabah, the principal chieftain of the central Soudan, by a French expedition.

Rabah has long been the strongest opponent of the extension of French influence in the Soudan. He was formerly a slave of Zohr Pasha, himself a great Soudan ruler, but revolted and formed a kingdom of his own in Central Africa, subjugating potentate after potentate until he became head of a vast empire. His career of victory gained for him the name of the "African Napoleon."

French have been fighting his power for years, and today's despatch announces his overthrow.

It appears that he was strongly entrenched at Kouma, between the French Congo and Lake Tchad, which is the objective of all French expeditions, whether across the Sahara from Algeria or from the French colonies in West Africa and the Congo. Kouma was defended by 12,000 men and 2,000 rifles and three cannons.

After desperate fighting, according to the despatch, the French demolished the fortress. Two of Rabah's cannons were destroyed by the French shells. Rabah, who was wounded during the fight, fled six hours before its conclusion.

The commander of the French expedition, however, admits that practically half of his own force was played hors du combat. Forty-three Senegalese sharpshooters were killed, and four Europeans, including Captain Robillot, and 100 Senegalese were wounded.

The commander of the expedition says in his report: "We only had altogether 320 rifles, so I thought it inadvisable to continue the march to Lake Tchad. Captain Robillot occupies a fortified encampment at Touma."

The commander of the expedition returned to Kouma to inform the governor of the defeat of Rabah. He reports that the result will be very important, as Rabah is completely demoralized, his losses, estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000 killed, Rabah is fleeing, almost alone, to the north.

The Sultan of Bagirmi, a large territory hitherto occupied by Rabah, has joined Captain Robillot, and the route to Lake Tchad has been opened up for a steamer along the river Chari, to endeavor to join hands with the Fouta expedition.

The governor has sent reinforcements of Senegalese sharpshooters to enable the commander of the expedition to continue the march.

OTIS REPORTS ACTIVITY.

Says the Insurgents Still Attack Our Troops.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The adjutant-general received a cable message today from General Otis, giving a brief outline of the progress of military operations in the Philippines since his last report, several days ago. He mentions the opening of the Luzon campaign in southern Luzon.

The despatch is as follows: "General Bates left today with two regiments and a battery of artillery on transports for San Miguel bay, province of Camarines Sur, to move on Nueva

Caceras and towns in that section. The road east from Ateneo through the province of Tayabas is not practicable for troops.

"The insurgents in Camarines show considerable activity, and make attacks on our troops along the southeastern coast of Luzon Island. It is reported that they hold several hundred Spanish and a few American prisoners in the vicinity of Nueva Caceras.

"Kobbe, with two regiments, occupies the southern extremity of Luzon from Tabaco on the north side to Bangal on the south; also all important points on the islands of Catanduanes, Samar and Leyte.

"The conditions throughout the Philippines are gradually improving. All coasting vessels are now engaged in transporting merchandise and products. The Ladrone element is troublesome in all of the islands, and keeps troops very actively engaged."

FINANCE BILL PASSES.

Chandler the Only Republican Senator Against It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Senate passed the finance committee version of the currency bill this afternoon by a vote of 46 to 20, Chandler being the only Republican to vote against it, and Caffery and Lindsay, gold Democrats, voting for it. All the amendments offered by its opponents were voted down by majorities similar to that which passed the bill.

The only amendment accepted by Chairman Aldrich was that of Nelson of Minnesota, providing better national bank facilities for small towns, and no other amendment was adopted except those reported by the finance committee. The committee amendment that caused the most interest was the declaration, written by Senator Wolcott, that the act did not intend to place obstacles in the way of international bimetallicism by concurrent action of the leading commercial nations at a ratio insuring permanence of relative value, for which Senator Chandler voted and against which Caffery and Lindsay voted.

The Republican managers consider themselves fortunate in seeing the opposition, except of course, Senator Chandler, lined up in support of the substitute offered by Senator Jones of Arkansas, the leader of the Democratic side, providing simply for free coinage at 16 to 1, which was voted down by the decisive gold standard majority which now rules the Senate.

Chairman Aldrich and the other Republican managers showed their absolute control of the Republican majority, which voted as they suggested, regardless of taunts from Senator Teller, who, with mock seriousness, raised a laugh by asking Chairman Aldrich whether the majority would vote in favor of the bimetallic plank in the Republican platform of 1892 or that of the Ohio platform of 1896, when Aldrich said no, meaning that he would not take the trouble to offer them as amendments.

Aldrich turned the laugh, however, by saying that of course he and his associates stood by the Republican platform, but would like to know whether Senator Teller would stand by the Republican platform now and in the future. Teller replied that he never expected to have an opportunity to stand on a sincere Republican declaration for bimetallicism.

The Republicans made much of the fact that the "bimetallicism" of the opposition found its real expression in the free coinage substitute of the Democratic leader. They were very anxious to have the issue drawn in this way for the next campaign.

There was nothing dramatic in the proceedings today, for the action taken was all a foregone conclusion, and nothing unexpected happened.

Senator Stewart of Nevada made a little fun, unconsciously by trying to amend the bill so as to substitute the word "gold" for "gold" in rather awkward fashion.

Senator Teller stepped up beside him and tried to help him out of his embarrassment, which was making the Senate smile, and then Senator Wolcott brought forth a general laugh by suggesting that Senator Jones of Arkansas should join them in a sub-committee to put Stewart's proposition into proper shape. Eventually Stewart took a test vote on the amendment of his amendment to one place in the bill, the Senate of course voting against him.

The bill will go to the House tomorrow, the House will non-concure in the Senate amendments and a conference committee will be appointed. Senators Aldrich, Allison and Jones, representing the Senate and three members of the banking committee representing the House, by the end of the bill will be substantially what the Senators want.

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

The building committee of the corporation of Brown University has selected plans for a new house for the president of the college. It will be of Colonial architecture, with large, well-lighted rooms, many windows, and splendid halls. The site for the building has been definitely secured, at the southeast corner of Hope and Manning streets. The structure is to be of brick, with veritable chimneys, and will materially to the beauty of the street in that vicinity. The building committee was appointed by the corporation to select

COAL AND WOOD.

Steamer "Clifford."

NOW DISCHARGING A CARGO OF

"JEDDO"

Lehigh Furnace and Egg Coal

THE BEST ON EARTH.

Try a ton, and be convinced of the truth of this statement. Same price as paper coal.

FOR SALE BY

The Gardiner B. Reynolds Co.

MAIN OFFICE, OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

UP-TOWN OFFICE, SHERMAN'S WILKINS.

Genuine Old Company's COAL

Lehigh

None better for furnace and greenhouse use.

Broken, Egg and Stove Sizes.

Pinniger & Manchester

241 THAMES STREET.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Miss E. C. Dimock, Masseuse.

Refers to DOCTOR DOUGLAS GRAMM, BOSTON, by whom was graduated, 205 Spring street, Telephone 376-4.

DR. J. C. HOLLOWAY, CHIROPODIST, EMBLETON, MASS.

Miss E. S. Peckham, Masseuse.

General and facial massage. Treatments with electricity and faradism. Also Swedish movements. 16 Newport avenue.

plans. Its next duty is to submit the plans determined upon to the corporation, and then it may obtain authority to proceed with the erection of the building. The corporation does not meet all some time in March, hence the erection of the building will not begin until after its meeting.

The Providence board of aldermen was unanimous yesterday afternoon in its refusal to confirm a successor to Robert E. Smith for commissioner of public works. Few if any of the members of the board knew who Mayor Baker's appointee would be until the time for the opening of the session at 2 o'clock, although there was a feeling that a name would be presented for their approval, because if the aldermen adjourned for the usual two weeks the time in which the appointment should be made would be a "void."

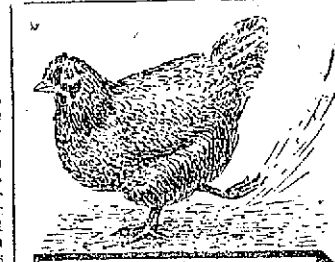
It became known just before 3 o'clock that the mayor had decided upon the appointment of William H. G. Temple, a civil engineer. Mr. Temple is quite well and favorably known and is considered a very capable man in his line. He is well known to some of the aldermen, and their reason given after the meeting for refusing to confirm his appointment was that it is a very important time to make a change in this important department.

The worsted mill plant at Wickford owned by Lintonmum Governor Gregory was damaged by fire to the extent of \$200 yesterday, but the blaze was extinguished by the mill workers without sounding a general alarm. The fire was due, probably, to the passage of a piece of iron through the picker, sparks igniting inflammable material. The picker house is a one-story brick structure, apart from the main building, and by the use of the mill hose and the automatic sprinklers the flames were prevented from spreading, after they had burned a hole in the roof.

A large gang of fishermen and furriers are still at work endeavoring to open the new breach from the Point Judith salt pond to the waters of the bay, but their efforts have not been attended with success, for while a channel has been opened the volume of water discharged through it has not materially lessened the water in the pond, which is several inches higher than it has been since the breach of 1845 was opened.

Frederic L. Macartney, librarian of the Central Falls Free Public Library, died at his home in that city Wednesday, after a short illness, of typhoid fever. Mr. Macartney was in the thirty-second year of his age. He was born in Illinois and came to Central Falls in 1875. About 12 years ago he was appointed assistant to Librarian Joseph W. Freeman of the Free Public Library, and last October, when Mr. Freeman retired, was chosen librarian by vote of the trustees of the library.

In speaking yesterday about the rubber industry at Bristol, Colonel S. P. Colt, president of the National India Rubber Company, said the company's Bristol factory would probably be closed for a time if the present weather continues. He thought that if a shutdown was brought about it would come in two or three weeks. It is said that the present winter is the poorest one for rubber goods that has been experienced in 75 years. Whatever the weather of the balance of the winter be, it is predicted that the rubber business will be dull for some time. The Bristol rubber factory at Bristol is owned nearly in its fulness capacity, and Superintendent McCarty says there is nothing arranged yet about the output during the remainder of the winter. There is a large amount of manufactured rubber goods at present in stockhouses in Bristol, yet a brief spell of severe winter weather would reduce this stock.



Don't Scratch Along

If hens won't lay when eggs are high, in fall and winter—put them here in the old reliable way, tested and proved for over 20 years, with

Sheridan's CONDITION Powder

It's safe, sure and economical. Makes pullets early layers. Brings moulting hens round quickly.

If you can't get it we send one pack free, free S. A. 2-1b. can Sheridan's Condition Powder. Sample of best poultry paper free.

S. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

JOHN S. LANGLEY,
Funeral Director
—AND—
EMBALMER.

Frederick E. Langley,
ASSISTANT.

Office: 10 Franklin St.
Residence: 1 School St.
Telephone at office and residence.

COKE DANDRUFF CURE

Cures Dandruff, Falling Hair, Brittle Hair and all Scalp Troubles, such as Itching, Eczema, Eruptions, etc. Purely Vegetable, harmless and reliable.

CURE GUARANTEED

even after all other remedies have failed, or money refunded.

DOCTOR WRITES:

No. 15, Cambridge St., Boston, Mass., May 19, 1899.

I don't believe in recommending proprietary remedies, but regard for the truth compels me to say that Dandruff Cure is O. K. and has cured me several times.

For Sale by all Druggists and Barbers. (Treatise on hair and Scalp Troubles free on request.)

DR. H. E. EMMETT CO., Chicago.

The only hair preparation admitted to the Paris Exposition.

FOR SALE BY EMIL S. BLUMENKRANZ.

When Your Skates
Need sharpening bring them to us and we will do them right.
Let us give you prices on your BICYCLE WORK. We can save you money and give you work that is right.

G. G. & A. H. POPPLE, 134 Bellevue Avenue.

The Eyeglasses.



MANY PEOPLE WONDER WHY IT IS THAT THE MOST INTELLIGENT APPEARING PEOPLE WEAR GLASSES.

THE REASON IS THAT IT IS THEIR INTELLIGENCE THAT INFLUENCES THEM TO CARE FOR THEIR EYES IN TIME. MY EXPERIENCE IN EXAMINING EYES AND ADJUSTING GLASSES ENABLES ME TO GIVE YOU VISION AS NEARLY PERFECT AS POSSIBLE.

L. N. VAUGHAN,
Refracting and Dispensing Optician,
88 BROADWAY, NEWPORT.

POLKA DOT FLANNELS.

We have just received a line of polka dot French flannels, for waists.

Price 65c. per yard.

Wm. B. Sherman, Jr.,
204 THAMES STREET.

PHOTOGRAPHERS. PORTRAITS

from miniature to life size finished in a variety of styles. Copying, Interior or Exterior Views of any kind. Sittings by appointment.

"REMBRANDT" STUDIO,
202 Thames Street.

Telephone 121-2.

Kodaks, \$5 to \$35.
Gram-o-phones.
Electrical Novelties.
GEO. H. CHASE,
Room 4, over 201 THAMES ST. Up one flight.

Raw Hide Whips.

Another gross just received and will be sold at 25c. each for cash.

GEORGE GRATRIX, 98 Broadway.

Jewelry!

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

Diamond Cuff Buttons, gold and gold plated; also with small diamonds; very low prices. Ladies' Guard Watch Chains, very fine Irish Pins, with PEAKS, DIAMONDS and OPALS. Rings with solitaire diamonds at the old prices. Now is the time to BUY DIAMONDS for the prices have risen considerably.

E. G. Blaine's, 246 Thames street.

Second-hand Carriages for Sale.

FLUDDER BROTHERS, 15 Beach St

Broadway Seed and Hardware Store.

I have always on hand a full stock of Hardware, Tinware and Woodware; also Ice Skates and Roller Skates, Snowshoes, in wood or steel. Also Winter Halls for the house—such as Lily of the Valley, Hyacinths, Chinese Lilies and Narcissus, Rubber Plants, Palms, Boston Sword Ferns, etc. Sheep Fertilizer, Jumbo Fibre and Planting, to make your plants grow.

—AT—
H. L. DEBLOIS'S,
50 BROADWAY, SMITH'S BLOCK.

Winter Board for Horses.

Feeding veterinary in full charge of stable. Is sure padlock perfectly smooth and no farrier work. Stable ventilation perfect. For further particulars apply at BATHMAN'S.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

JOHN WHIPPLE,
Real Estate and Insurance.

FOR SALE!

COTTAGE and 15,500 sq. ft. of Land

ON GIBBS AVENUE, IN GOOD ORDER, Price \$7,000.

A BARGAIN.

DEBLOIS & ELDRIDGE,
NEWPORT AND NEW YORK.

FOR SALE.

Cottage House and Stable,

5 Hall Avenue.

Cottage, 6 rooms, all in good order.

Price \$2,600.

WM. G. WARD, JR.,
Sole agent.

For Sale, AT JAMESTOWN, TWO FARMS,

Each containing 60 acres, on the west shore, one for \$3,000 and the other for \$3,700.

House lots, containing 5,000 square feet, \$150 each. Sewer and water.

APPLY TO

C. T. KNOWLES,

BAY VIEW HOUSE, JAMESTOWN, R. I.

INSURANCE

Of every description written at

Reduced Rates

In strongest companies.

A. S. SHERMAN,
MERCHANTS BANK!

BLICKENSERFER

Typewriting Machine.

CLARENCE A. HAMMETT

325 THAMES ST., NEWPORT, R. I.

Special Cat Prices

For the month of FEBRUARY in the following goods:

CROCKERY

In Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets.

Glassware, Lamps, etc.

Horse Blankets, Robes, etc., etc.

Owing to the continued warm weather we are selling these goods at less than cost.

Poultry Supplies of All Kinds.

—AT—
THE GEO. A. WEAVER CO.'S,
10-23 BROADWAY, NEWPORT.

Call for our Seed Catalogue for 1900.

WATER.

Persons desiring of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 6 West Marlborough street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

The Hub Pharmacy,

E. B. Blumenkrantz, Dispensing Pharmacist

170 THAMES STREET, COR. MARY

TELEPHONE 124-4.

PROVISIONS.

A FULL LINE OF Fresh Vegetables

—AT—
Fred B. Coggeshall's,
2 Washington Square.

GREEN PEAS,	OYSTER PLANT,
SPRING BEANS,	LETTUCE,
BET TOPS,	RADISHES,
BRUSSEL SPROUTS,	CUCUMBERS,
CAULIFLOWERS,	TOMATOES,
SPINACH,	RHUBARB,
ALSO RIPE STRAWBERRIES.	

Rhode Island Turkeys

FRESH TABLE EGGS A SPECIALTY.

JOHN BLUCK & CO.,
103 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

DEERFOOT FARM

Sausage, Bacon, Cream

The Sea Side Market.

CLOTHING.

Speaking of Dress,

Would not a Nice Suit, Top Coat, pair of Trousers, or a Fancy Vest be just the thing?

Come in and let me show you a complete line of the above goods.

J. K. McLENNAN, 196 Thames St.

Now is the time

above all other to show off a handsome Dress Suit. Let me make up one for you. It will enlarge your perception of yourself.

EDWARD OTTO
244 Thames St.

"Holiday Line"

Neckwear, Suspenders, Umbrellas and Men's Jewelry,

AT REDUCED PRICES—ALL NEW GOODS.

NEIL McLENNAN,
268 Thames St., U. S. Hotel Building.

Empire Laundry.

Hand Work Only. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Orders left at the laundry, 135 Prospect Hill Street, or at 125 and 124 Thames Street, will receive prompt attention.

EVERYONE SHOULD KNOW

That I REPAIR Sewing Machines, Bicycles, Cash Registers, Typewriters, Engines, Boilers, and all kinds of machinery, at my new shop, 4 Marlboro street. Now is the time to have your wheel put in order for spring. Send me a postal of your wants. I will call and give you order prompt attention.

GEO. W. SMITH,
MACHINIST AND GENERAL JODDER,
4 MARLBORO STREET

Keep away from "cheap" trusses. They are more likely to disable than to cure you. When you need a truss, you need it badly, and you can't afford to risk wearing any but the perfect one. You can afford to experiment in clothing and shoes, but not in things of such vital importance as trusses—be cautious.

JEWELS IN NEW YORK CITY.

How the Travels of Precious Stones are
Noted by Dealers.

The dealer in precious stones keeps a remarkable account of the valuable gems which come into this country and are purchased by American women. This business does not end when he succeeds in disposing of a precious stone or mount of piece at a good round figure. He can tell how many times it has changed hands since it reached these shores, and usually he can tell every person in the country who owns anything in gems worth knowing about. This city is the great center of these dealers, as it is through this port that practically all gems enter.

The American woman buys the finest diamonds that can be had in the medium sizes, in which the rarest stone comes. The mine from which the most beautiful stones are taken, at Jaegersfontein, in the Orange Free State, has been shut up, as a great reef encountered made it unprofitable to mine further. The next best diamonds come from Wessels, about 32 miles from Kimberley, and that, too, is shut up on account of the war.

The finest large diamond which ever came into this country belonged to the Morgan collection. It weighed 25 carats and sold for about \$100,000. There was one diamond of 125 carats sold in this city and another Kimberley stone, of 70 carats, but both were tinged with color, and not nearly so valuable as the Morgan gem. Another single diamond sold in this city less than three years ago for \$2,000, and it is now owned by a West Coast woman. The American woman likes her diamonds, not by ones or twos, but by dozens and hundreds, and these are formed into chains, necklaces, brooches, earrings and hair bouquets, and sprays, all arranged with or without other stones, and so that they can be easily detached and worn in separate pieces.

As the wealthy families of this country come into possession of a large number of diamonds, their taste turns toward colored stones. The ruby is pre-eminently the next in favor, and prices higher than those paid for diamonds are given for it. Two years ago a fine ruby, of 10 carats, sold for \$25,000. Last year there came a demand for the emerald, and a single beautiful stone in the autumn brought a dealer \$20,000. A coarse cover of diamonds just before Christmas was sold by one house at \$20,000, and the same house sold 10 necklaces and collarettes of various stones at \$10,000 and \$15,000 apiece.

There are many people who prefer pearls simply for the reason that they look to be more, for the money invested than do diamonds or rubies. One fine single string of pearls, of 12 months' matching enough pearls for a single string long enough to encircle the neck. It was sold in a New York City at \$40,000, and a year afterwards another string to match it was sold to the same woman for \$30,000. Collarettes at \$15,000 apiece are frequently bought, and the pearls in this city. Black pearls are not taken kindly to by Americans, and it would be too long and tedious an effort, and not profitable enough commercially, to match and mount them in the forms in which other gems are used.

"The most magnificent jewels in the world may be seen in the evening at the opera in this city," said an expert, who is at the head of another of the largest jewelers in this city. "In Paris there are but a few boxes where jewels are displayed at the opera, and in London perhaps twice as many. But in New York city there is a double-banked horseshoe which fairly scintillates with gems almost every night during the opera season. The other night I saw a New York woman, well known on both continents, who wore diamonds which I knew were worth over \$400,000—the tarsi, necklaces, earrings, sprays, and stomacher. On the other side of the house, seated on a box, wore gems which I have reason to know are valued at \$275,000—just the pieces which she wore that night. Dealers in precious stones know the value and location of every noted jewel and mounted mixed pieces that is sold. At the opera house the other night I did some little figuring, and at a low estimate I valued the jewels in the boxes and on the women at \$1,000,000. In no other city in the world can such a thing be seen."

First of all, the American style of cutting the diamond, which is now being adopted throughout the world—round with low tables—displays the jewels to much more advantage, and the delicate design sprays which make such magnificent ornaments are as yet practically unknown to the world outside of the United States. In England and France the diamonds owned by wealthy women are all of the old square cut. The English and French look positively heavy. The American woman too often seeks a size which, with the peculiar, massive cut, leaves no comparison in beauty with the American cut. Some of the most famous family jewels in Europe are now undergoing a change in appearance, so women become. Each stone will suffer a loss of from one-quarter to two carats in weight, but the result is worth it. And any of the old cut diamonds today can be sold only for what they will reproduce in the new cut.

The very latest cut of diamonds is in the form of a full heart encircled with rubies or emeralds. This has not yet been shown to any extent, but it will be a reigning favorite, lapidaries say, for the coming year. Many of the largest houses in the city are cutting these engagement jewels into this form. [New York Post.]

DEEP PLACES IN THE HUDSON.

There are a number of deep places in the Hudson, as every one is aware, but few know that spots ranging from a depth of 20 to 24 fathoms are frequently met with south of the Highlands. The deepest spot in the river is just north of West Point, where a 40-fathom line felled to touch bottom. It is in the narrowest part of the river, where during the Revolution a chain was placed as an obstruction to British men-of-war. Recently it was suggested by General John M. Wilson, chief of engineers, that the enormous quantity of stone taken from Ryckman's Cut could be dumped into one of these big holes.

A few years ago, when one of the Hudson River steamers was wrecked south of West Point and afterward drifted to the north side, which is a little east of this notorious hole, a diver was sent down to examine the boat. He barely escaped with his life. The boat rested on what appeared to be a ledge and began to sink rapidly. The men on the surface felt, by tugging at the ropes, and knowing that something was wrong, pulled him to the surface. When he told them of the enormous pit that nearly swallowed him

the men all laughed, but the diver got out of his apparatus and refused to go down again.

From Haverstraw to Slag Sing the depth of the river is not more than seven fathoms, but off Fort Montgomery, where another chain was stretched during the Revolution, it is 13 fathoms. There is a "hole off" Fort Washington Point which shows a depth of 24 fathoms. At the base of Cro' Nest is a stretch of over 30 fathoms deep. Here many soldiers have been drowned while bathing. Just south of this is a spot, the location of which no man knows, and is called the World's End. How it got the name is a mystery. The oldest inhabitants knew of the dangerous spot and called it by this name.

At Blue Point, a few miles above Newburg, there is another deep spot, where scores of skaters have lost their lives. It is a curious fact that these deep holes are the highest level of the Hudson of those who are under could have avoided the localities had they only been acquainted with their dangerous character.

There are many legends connected with these deep spots in the Hudson and stories of the most improbable nature are frequently told by the old fishermen who ferry passengers across from West Point to Cold Spring. [First Point correspondence of New York Times.]

THE BRITISH ARMY.

Mr. Wyndham's statement in regard to the proposed increase of the British army is a very striking showing of the effect produced upon Great Britain by what was expected, when it began, alike by its advocates and its opponents, to be a "small war."

It has already equipped the British islands of all troops in a condition to serve abroad. And the number sent abroad is already declared to be inadequate. This, however, is disputed. It was disputed in a statement put forward by Mr. Frank Harris, who knows South Africa unusually well. He insists that what is needed in the British forces is "not quantity, but quality," and that an addition of mere quantity would do no good. Seeing that the British already have in South Africa four times as many as there are Boers of arms-bearing age in both Republics, it does not seem that their chief need is of more soldiers of the same kind, or rather, of a necessarily inferior kind. Moreover, any addition of troops complicates the problems of transport and supply, which the British are quite unable to meet successfully and creditably. But the armies now in South Africa must very nearly exhaust the facilities of transportation the country affords. The burden would, of course, be greatly increased by the proposed addition of a large force of mounted infantry. The fodder of one horse takes up as much room as the rations of many men. But the question where the men are to come from is quite a pressing one. The day what use is to be made of them, pressing as having the precedence. Lord Rosebery is the only British statesman who has had the courage to utter the word conscription or the equivalent phrase "compulsory military service." Mr. Wyndham went so far as to deny that it would be necessary to carry out his plan. But it is hardly credible that he really believes that, and certain that, if he does, he can get no authority on the subject to agree with him. The enthusiastic patriotism of England has already done all it can be expected to do in the way of enlistments. It is now the question whether men shall enlist to fight a war of foreign conquest or to take the places of those who are fighting it. This is not an alarming proposition to the sort of men who would make the most valuable recruits. It is not rendered more alarming by the fact that the war has thus far been disastrous. It does not seem possible that from voluntary enlistment the war office can get the increase it holds to be necessary, unless it makes the terms of enlistment far more attractive by stimulating patriotism with bonuses, which was the intention of the conscription bill applied during the civil war before we found it necessary to resort to conscription.

As a measure of home defense, Mr. Wyndham's plan is open to the objection that Sir Charles Dike promptly brought against it. It is "heretical," seeing that British statesmen of all kinds have been in the habit of maintaining that the true defense of the British Islands was the British fleet. "The wooden walls of England" have become the steel walls, but the fact that they are the bulwarks and fortifications of the kingdom is as strong as ever. It is true, as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said, that nine-tenths of the English people "are willing to do almost anything for the purposes of the present war," almost anything, that is, short of helping to carry it on in their own persons. But the war office plan contemplates an increase of the permanent military burdens of the people. It would be surprising if such a scheme should not develop strong opposition. [New York Tribune.]

MENU FOR SATURDAY.

She that looks too much at herself looks too little to herself.—Chinese Proverb.

Breakfast.

Fruit.

Eggs a la Reine.

Broiled Herring, Anchovy Butter.

Cress Salad. Toast.

Peach Marmalade.

Coffee.

Luncheon.

Stewed Lamb. Potatoes.

Broiled Fresh Mushrooms.

Apples with Rice.

Dinner.

Cream of Cauliflower.

Cake. Stuffed Green Peas.

Roast Suckling Pig. Apple Sauce.

Spinach. Baked Potatoes.

Lettuce Salad.

Apple Pie. Whipped Cream.

Cheese. Coffee.

Roast Suckling Pig.

Thoroughly cleanse the interior of a small, tender pig, reserving the liver. Draw it well and season the interior with salt and pepper and a pinch of ground nutmeg. Chop the liver very fine and fry it in a saucepan with half a pint of butter for five minutes. Stuff it with forcemeat and sew up the aperture. Put half cupful of cold water in a roasting pan, then lay the pig in so that it rests on its four legs. Cover all over with a buttered paper and cook in a moderate oven for two hours and bustle frequently with its own gravy. Remove to a hot dish, unbleed, then skin the fat from the gravy, and strain the rest over the pig. Serve hot, with hot apple sauce.

MENU FOR SUNDAY.

For right is right, since God is God.

And right the day must win.

Breakfast.

Fruit.

Cheese Omelet.

Tripe Steak a la Creole.

Water Cress Salad.

Coffee.

Dinner.

Consomme in Croûtons.

Radishes. Tomatoes. Celery.

Baked Bass. Potatoes.

Sweetbreads. Larded Cress.

Punch.

Roast of Beef.

Creamed Carrots. Mashed Potatoes.

Lettuce Salad.

Bavarian Cream. Branded Figs.

Coffee.

Whipped Cream Charlotte Russe.

These are simple to make and are "delicious as a light sweet for luncheon or supper. Take several small punch glasses, as many as are needed. Line them with fresh lady fingers, then fill them heaping full of whipped cream. If no other finger is at hand, it is easy to construct a paper one and line the glasses in this way. Flavor the cream with vanilla and sweeten to taste.

WHEN JENNY PLAYS WHIST.

When Mistress Jenny plays at whist 'Tis time to stand from under.

The cards that fill her dainty fist Have tricks that make one wonder.

Like thirteen thunderbolts of Jove, They menace all the table.

And as she plays them out they prove Their threat to be no fable.

Ye gods! she has a pretty hand And handles it divinely.

Defeating what her foes have planned, The while she smiles benignly.

They sap long suits of boasted strength, And make cross ruffs at pleasure;

They draw the trumps and "make," at length, Long-suit tricks out of measure.

In sequence, thus, from day to day She triumphs at discretion;

Mentally the hearts of us who play Come into her possession.

And hearts are always trumps, you know!

'Tis advantageous, truly! She need not win, of course, for lo, We're handicapped unduly!

—[Chicago Record.]

WHERE THE HEART IS CLINGING.

There's a rough and lonely road Where the heart is clinging;

Fenced with ferns and banked with green When bright birds are singing;

Higher climb the happy hills, Deeper shadows flapping,

While across the heaven's blue Summer clouds go tripping.

There's a wild and wintry way, Over hill and hollow,

Sweep by sheet and walled with snow, Where the storm-larks follow;

Up and down the long white hills, Wreaths of frost-larks flapping,

Gaily go the guests I know Where the heart is clinging.

There among the drowsy hills The old gray house is sleeping,

For the world-worn wanderer, A rural welcome keeping;

And as they go, to and fro, Homeward thoughts are winging

Where the gray old sables stand— Where the heart is clinging.

—[Edin. Herald, in the Springfield Ill. publication.]

FANCIES.

She could talk about the classics in a very knowing way,

She was fine in mathematics and in art made some display,

She was cultured and accomplished both in poetry and song,

But when she read a cook book—well, she somehow got it wrong.

—[Washington Star.]

Ue—You evidently mistake me for a fool.

She—I never make such mistakes.

—[Chicago News.]

Assistant—How shall I catalogue this book describing a hunter's adventures?

"Librarian—Among inventions."—[Fleeting Blotter.]

Hous—Klumsy is very fond of horses, isn't he?

Joss—If he is, it's something new.

Hous—Well, I saw him out riding the other day, and he had both arms around the horse's neck.

—[Philadelphia Record.]

Friend—What on earth are you doing to that picture?

Artist—I am rubbing a piece of raw meat over this rabbit in the foreground.

Mrs. De Shedd will be here this afternoon, and when she sees her pet dog smell of that rabbit she'll buy it.

—[New York Weekly.]

Mrs. Greene—The people who go to the bad place must be very uncomfortable, knowing that somebody is always talking about them.

Mrs. Gray—What an idea! What in the world do you mean?

Mrs. Greene—Why, you know, their ears are burning all the time.

—[Boston Transcript.]

Guest (at hotel)—I want another room.

Clerk—Why, what's the matter with the one you have?

Guest—Oh, the room is all right, but it has a five escape. I want one without.

Clerk—I fail to see why you object to a five escape.

Guest—Well, I'll tell you why. Last night the fire all escaped from the room and I almost froze.

—[Chicago News.]

PERSONALS.

Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst is ill at his home in New York, suffering from an attack of nervous prostration, and resting upon the advice of his physician in denying himself to all callers.

Benjamin Constant considers Millard's portrait of Gladstone the finest portrait of the time, and thinks it can hold its own as a work of art by the side of the greatest masters of the past.

Mrs. Josephine Broadhead, widow of Dr. John Broadhead of Washington, who died recently, bequeathed \$10,000 to the town of Newfield for the erection of a public library. Mrs. Broadhead was 93 years of age.

Mr. Azro White, 68 years old, familiarly known throughout New England as "Buck" White, the well-known minstrel, died in Windsor, Vt., Wednesday. Nearly 40 years ago he began his career as a negro minstrel.

Professor M. W. Jacobus of Hartford Theological Seminary has been offered the chair at Princeton Theological Seminary to be vacated by Dr. G. T. Purves, who is to succeed Dr. John Hall in the pulpit of the First Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York city. Professor Jacobus is a graduate of Princeton University and of Princeton Theological Seminary.

George Dewey, Jr., son of the admiral, is now a resident of Chicago, as the Western representative of a New York dry goods commission house. He lives at the Dakota Hotel. Mr. Dewey inherited his discovery by newspaper men and bewailed the fact that the public recognized him instantly as the son of his father, and forgot all about his being a business man and anxious to do business. Said he: "Please don't write anything about me. Write it about father. I don't want to be handicapped because I happen to be the son of a popular hero. I'm glad I am far myself."

ANOTHER NAME FOR UNDERTAKERS.

There is a difference of opinion among the undertakers of Kansas City as to whether there should be a word coined to express the professionalism of what is now called the undertaking business. Where the undertaker 40 years ago was required only to be a carpenter capable of making a respectable coffin for the body, he is now required to have a professional knowledge of embalming, which constitutes a knowledge of anatomy, physiology, chemistry and sanitation. The term "undertaker" originated in this way: Years ago, before there was any one who made a specialty of taking care of the dead, when somebody died it was asked: "Who shall take care of the body?" There was no undertaker to go to. Somebody would volunteer, and the word "undertaker" it, and in this way the word originated. The name has been handed down, and still is used, but now that he ceases to be a tradesman, since caskets are manufactured at factories, and it requires a professional knowledge to take care of the dead, a number of undertakers throughout the country have changed the name of their business to "embalming." Several words have been suggested among them "mortician," which has met with the favor of a great many throughout the country. A majority of the local undertakers are in favor of adopting this word. [Kansas City Journal.]

NEWPORT PRONATE NOTICES.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, guardian of the person and estate of

HARRIET W. JAMES.

Notary, Newport, R. I., January 12, 1900.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, guardian of the estates of

MARION HALL LYONS and LEONARD LE BARON LYONS.

Notary, Newport, R. I., February 23, 1900.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, guardian of the estates of

CLARK BURDICK, Guardian.

Newport, R. I., February 23, 1900.

ADMINISTRATOR'S C. T. A. NOTICE.

The subscriber having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Administrator of the will annexed to the Estate of

HENRY BARKER.

late of said Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

EDWARD S. HUBBARD, Administrator.

Newport, R. I., February 23, 1900.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

The subscriber having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Executor of the will annexed to the Estate of

ANNIE S. BAILEY.

late of Summit, Union County, New Jersey, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

JOHN J. HALL, Executor.

Morrisdown, N. J., February 9, 1900.

She has appointed Francis B. Peckham of 201 Thames St., Newport, R. I., her agent in Rhode Island.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 5th day of February A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

On the petition, in writing, of Hannah M. Sackett and Catharine M. Sackett, she presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament of

THOMAS H. MELVILLE.

late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to them, the Executrices named therein.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 26th day of February A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested in said estate at least, for fourteen days, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

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It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 26th day of February A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested in said estate at least, for fourteen days, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS AND THE NEWPORT JOURNAL.
T. T. PITMAN, PROPRIETOR.
 Office, 207 Thames Street.
 News, \$6.00 a year. Journal, \$2.00.
TELEPHONE CALLS.
 Business Office, down stairs, 17-2.
 Editorial and Reporterial Rooms, up stairs, 17-3.
 Publisher's Residence, 24 High Street, 322-4.

The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent anywhere in the United States, postage paid, for \$2 a year in advance. Requests for change of address should give old address as well as the new.

ADVERTISING RATES.
 Advertisements, without special position, \$1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuation. Ten lines, or less, nonpareil type (or five-sixths of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about one-half these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the daily for more than one week.

Verily or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but few insertions in a week, and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotypes will be used without extra charge if solid metal; "wood backs" cannot be used with safety to the press. Advertisers using both the daily and weekly papers gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

PRINTING.
 The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job office.

Newport Daily News

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1900.

WINTER FLOWERS.

"There is always in February some one day at least, when one smells the yet distant, coming summer." So said an Englishwoman living in the warmer island, but in our own the feeling is often the same, and especially so this year. There has not been a month of the winter season when some delicate flowers have not been reported as blooming in the open. The wall-flower is now a common denizen of Newport gardens, and wonderfully late did it keep its green leaves and give occasional scant pickings of the sweet blossoms. There were Christmas bouquets made from it, and flowers picked late in January. This month the pale little snowdrop has put in an appearance under the touch of the warm sun that is giving such a start to the indoor plants.

The most satisfactory of these for the living rooms is the cyclamen, now so common at the florists' as to remind one of the German cities, where it is a universal favorite and flowers in almost every window at this time. The cyclamen is a beauty as to foliage, with its prettily shaped leaves of dark green, lined and blotched in regular pattern with pale green on the upper surface, and faced on the under side with rich purple-red. The flower buds of the cyclamen rise on long stems, and the petals hang in a twist. It is a pretty sight to see these petals when they are at the right moment for breaking out. They uncurl with a few sudden quivers as if startled at their own temerity, and then turn up about the still drooping only until they have enclosed and rise above it. The process takes a few minutes, and it is worth the sitting patiently by a plant and watching for it. It is much like the opening of the evening primrose.

The individual flowers of the cyclamen will last into the fourth week of bloom with their beauty unimpaired, and this in furnace-heated rooms. The one want of the plant is a sufficiency of water, and with it supplied it endures almost any treatment. The old cyclamen of the small blooms has been greatly improved upon. The new plant with large flowers has a faint sweet odor, instead of the heavy scent that made the old one sometimes too cloying for the house. The cyclamen, if kept through the spring and sunk in a moist border in the summer, is ready to bloom for one other season, though it never proves so satisfactory as at the first flowering.

THE LADIES IN WASHINGTON ASSEMBLED.

President Carrie Chapman Catt of the National Woman Suffrage Association says it is her firm hope and belief that before the coming century closes a woman will have been elected President of the United States. The steady advancement of the cause in the 22 years during which the annual attack has been made on the lawmakers in Washington, in her opinion, fully justifies this belief, and her sanguine state of mind.

This year the first open opposition has been met. The tenacity of the delegation of women who came down to protest against the bill being granted has caused violent indignation in the suffragist ranks. The members are a unit in denying the right of free speech to these sisters outside the fold, and one prominent dame says they would rather give up the right to free speech themselves than have it granted to those who will speak against the demand for equal rights and for whom they do not ask them. The suffragists have been treated with the courtesy which American men extend to all women, but they have got the idea that it belongs to them alone, and are saying severe things about President McKinley's course in receiving their opponents in the White House.

It is rather odd to have the dress question come into such a serious affair as the meeting between these ladies representing the suffragist and anti-suffragist movements, but the reporters, with a fine sense of the inner working of the womanly mind, announce that the would-be voters, when before the committee appointed to give the ladies a hearing, were more elegantly gowned than were the remonstrants, and that the opposition had brought them to the point of wearing their best clothes with the design of impressing the men with their equally high social standing. Such things as tailor-made suits of rich purple cloth trimmed with two tones of violet velvet and satin, and black velvet gowns embroidered in silver, are mentioned as worn by the suffragists.

Sage Mrs. Anthony is reported to have looked her flock over with approving eyes, and to have said afterwards—using

her favorite term of address and one that has won her much popularity—"Girls, those statesmen eyed us very closely, but I know very well that it was impossible after we got together to tell an 'anti' from a suffragist by the clothes."

The speeches of the remonstrants were for the most part politely listened to and argued against, though occasionally a fighting spirit was roused, as when Mrs. Upton of Ohio took the floor in a rush and said, more emphatically than is customary in polite society, that the lady from New York had stated a falsehood. However, these little breezes went by harmlessly, and the House Judiciary committee will probably put another report on the calendar to be left unacted upon, as so many have been laid aside in the peace that becomes them.

THE NEGRO'S SALVATION.

Booker T. Washington has a way of saying very pertinent things about his own people and their needs. In his speech at Anderson, Ind., at the recent Lincoln's birthday dinner, he said: "If we could continue to spread the spirit of Lincoln and finish the work which he began, it should be our highest ambition to make the negro, first of all, a property-holding, industrious, intelligent, virtuous citizen, and a Republican or Democrat afterwards."

"The negro must be taught that in every manly, straightforward, honorable way he should cultivate the confidence and friendship of the white man, by whose side he lives in the South. In turn, the Southern white man should be encouraged not to distrust the negro, but to give his hearty consent and active personal co-operation to every measure that has for its object the lifting up of the negro to the highest plane of citizenship." There is a world of good common sense in these statements.

The Frenchman who found gout genius only great patience could point to Sam Bernhardt as a living confirmation of his theory. She is said to pay the most minute attention to detail in her work, and to consider no trouble too great if the result is to get herself into the spirit of the character she is to represent. As an instance, of her efforts towards this, can be mentioned her present devotion to the study of the part of the Duke of Reichstag, which she is to take in Rostand's new play, "L'Aiglon." In her home life she wears the dress of the duke, and has the servants address her as if she were Napoleon's son in reality. This is to accustom her to thoroughly feel the part and to be without the embarrassment that might come from wearing an unaccustomed garb on the stage.

The Turkish minister has introduced a new element into Washington life this winter by bringing over his pretty wife, and it is to be supposed her equally pretty companions. For the men the three ladies will be only close-closed figures, for this is the Sultan's command as to the public appearance of his women subjects in the foreign heathenish land. But they are to have their reception days and will be allowed to dispense smiles and sweetmeats for the pleasure of the women of Washington society as freely as they like. The establishment of a harem in Washington is very agreeable to the gentle sex, who are looking forward to having something piquant and novel all to themselves, and capable of being described in a way that will stir the not-to-be-gratified curiosity of the men.

Johns Hopkins University is asking the Maryland legislature for an appropriation of \$50,000 annually for two years, to enable the institution to make both ends meet. The annual expenses of the college are \$200,000, while the income from investments is \$100,000, and from students' fees \$50,000. The plea to the legislature is: "The university has no debts. Its capital, invested in land, buildings, books and apparatus is \$1,000,000. It has excellent friends, widespread reputation, and the hopeful prospect of large gifts. But it cannot anticipate the legacies which are being drawn in its favor. What is needed is a continuation of the aid which the last legislature gave for two years more."

The amount of irresponsible criticism of the action of the Molinex jury is amazing. It would seem as if would-be jurors were plenty, to judge by the number of men who wish to put themselves on evidence as able to come to a correct conclusion on this most complicated case, merely from reading the fragments of testimony published in the papers. A prominent physician present one day at the trial is agitated at the verdict of guilty, and does not hesitate to say for publication that Molinex is innocent and that some of the jurymen were hypnotized. It is a fact that few men of intelligence are willing to serve as jurors, but the raps of the irresponsible jury-critics are over-full.

The League of American Spensmen is doing a good work in its endeavor to protect the few remaining deer in this country. It has now petitioned the legislatures of the states of Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado and Utah to pass laws prohibiting for ten years the further killing of the prong-horned antelope. The resolution sets forth that the slaughter of these animals will soon exterminate them, extols the beauty of the antelope, and urges the need of a stringent law to prevent further killing.

The New York Assembly has voted to repeal the obnoxious law which made prize fights under police protection a possibility in that state. The repeal is a good piece of legislative work by the assembly, and the senate will doubtless concur.

Cecil Rhodes may be imagined as now busy with trying the effect of different disguises which will maybe save his neck from the halberd if the Boers get to his retreat. Nothing so good as shouting would be offered him, it is thought.

The proposed new lunge ball association, after a lingering birth, has failed to survive, its managers having given up in despair after many attempts to keep life into the project.

President McKinley has signed the bill allowing the women of patriotic societies

of Massachusetts to rehabilitate the good old frigate Constitution.

ANOTHER SOURCE OF WEALTH FOR THE FARMER.

Indian corn pith, for ages considered worthless, will now be put on the market as a protection for battleships of all nations, as smokeless powder, dynamite and other high explosives, as fine art paper, as a varnish, kiosk cloth, car-box packing, filter, waterproof cloth, linoleum, imitation silk, patent leather finish, face powder, silicate packing, and in a hundred more as varied and novel forms of which the farmer, who has been throwing stalks away as waste, never dreamed. The outer lining—that part which incloses the pit—will be made into flour as an adulterant, as a cattle feed, a chicken-fattener and an egg producer. Part of it will be made up into dyes, some of it into coloring dyes, and still other elements of it will become a part of far more novel processes. It will add thousands of dollars to the crop receipts of Indiana farmers, will consume only that which has been waste, and will furnish employment for skilled workers.

The plant being erected at Linden, Ind., which all that plant which has been operated at Rockford, Ill., to which has been added enough to make the new addition most of the stalks as the old concern. The other two plants are owned by the same, the Marsden company, a \$50,000,000 syndicate of Philadelphia, which controls the patents covering the processes. They are located at Owensboro, Ky., and West Point, Va., and a fourth will be erected this year at Peoria, Ill. The new plant at Linden, Ind., will have an output of 100,000,000 tons of corn-stalks have annually been going to waste, and which undertakes to rescue this waste, make the stalks worth \$2 a ton, and thus in the next 20 years increase the income of farmers. \$30,000,000,000 by producing cellulose, dynamite, glue, cardboard, paper and a hundred other marketable products.

The annual average corn area of the United States is not far from 80,000,000 acres. Each acre yields on an average of about 1,000 pounds of cornstalks, or a total of 100,000,000 tons. Of this weight, 85 per cent, or 136,000,000 tons, has value as feed, but not over 10 per cent of it is actually fed. The other 15 per cent of the total weight, or 23,000,000 tons, is a total waste or never used. The Marsden plant at Linden, Ind., will separate the pith from the stalk, which makes it possible for them to pay \$3 a ton for the stalks, and produce a raw material which is worth 17 cents a pound or \$340 a ton. It is figured that if every ton of stalks in the United States could be so handled, it would increase the value of each corn crop \$480,000,000 annually.

The Keurassars, the Kennebec, and all the new war vessels that this and other nations are putting upon the seas have a double armament around the water-line—over underneath the heavy Harvey-ized steel plates. It is composed of corn-stalk pith, and is six feet in thickness. Some years ago shipbuilders conceived the idea of such a lining which would receive any shell that might penetrate the outer steel and leave a gaping wound through which the water might pour and carry the vessel down. It was found that the shell of the cocoon, after passing through an elaborate process, would form a cellulose which would expand almost instantly and would hermetically seal any opening. This was used among them those of Japan's new navy. The Chinese-Japan war tested the virtue of this padding. In the battle of Yalu Chinese cruisers Yschi-Yuen and King-Yuen were struck near the water-line and immediately capsized, owing to the rush of water into the space between the inner and the outer walls of the vessels.

In the same battle Japanese ships Tachibana and Matsushima were hit in practically the same places. These vessels had their corresponding air chambers filled with cellulose, through which the shells passed. As the water rushed in, however, the cellulose swelled and almost instantly hermetically sealed the openings so that not a drop of water reached the deck, and the battleships have been proceeding on their way. The cellulose is not only better, but there is no limit to the raw material, as is the case with the cocoon material, which annually threatened a dearth of supply. The corn-pith can be manufactured for \$150 a ton cheaper. The Cramps and all cruiser builders of the world turned to the United States for supply, and naturally looked to the Marsden company. The plant that is being completed and will be operating at this point is a branch of the Cramps and other great international war vessel construction concerns, and the pith of Indiana corn will be placed in the hulls of the vessels floating every flag and be carried into every war for and against this country.

The Marsden company has tons of cornstalks on hand at present. They are stored in 10 big structures of regular construction, which facilitates the drying process. The "overflow" is piled up in great ricks, over 200 feet in length. Each plant draws on a radius of about 30 miles, and if the crop is short goes much further. Large cranes are specially constructed to haul these brought in from a distance. Most of the material is hauled from the Southern States, and is now on this year. The price paid ranges from \$4 and \$5.50, owing to season and market. This means that the cornstalk crop for these farmers will amount to \$7 to \$12 an acre, or as much or more than what netted last year. In these days of utilization of waste, the farm produces little but what can be used. Old bones are used in many lines, made into all kinds of ware, even to railroad car wheels and tubs and buckets. The slaughter-house by-products which were formerly wasted, now yield greater revenue than the dressed carcass of the beef, mutton or pork. The seed of the cotton plant, which years ago was the prime impetus of the Southern farmer, is now the raw material for a whole army of industries. This theory could be traced almost indefinitely. The most surprising discovery, however, is that which deals with the pith of the corn-stalk and makes it more valuable than any of the other wastes.—Indianapolis Press.

CAN CANALS BE FORTIFIED?

The canal treaty is already coming in for a good deal of censure, the most frequently recommended objection being that by the clause in which it agrees never to fortify the canal the United States impairs its control of it in war. This objection is

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The premises 40 Everett street; a substantial well built house. Will sell at a moderate price or will lease. Apply to

R. C. DERBY,

128 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

For the Cheapest and Most Desirable

AWNINGS

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 Wilmarth, 174 Bellevue Avenue.
 Telephone 244.

jection is not well founded for the simple reason that by the terms of the treaty the canal is to be neutralized and cannot be seized or invaded by an armed enemy of the United States without violating the rights of all other nations. As all maritime nations will benefit by the same and which they may use on the same terms as the United States, it follows that from military operations. The canal is not fortified by Great Britain which owns the controlling interest in the stock. If Great Britain should directly fortify it and garrison the fortifications with British soldiers the other nations of Europe would be justly offended. Today they do not like British control of the canal, but they must put up with it and so long as its administration is conducted on the present lines they cannot find just occasion for objection.

Our control of the trans-isthmian canal would be even clearer and closer than that of England over Suez as it would be established by treaty in our sovereign capacity and not merely by acquisition of the controlling block of stock in a private corporation. Again if we think that the neutralization of the canal would not be sufficient to protect it from attack the position we occupy as the dominant power in the Caribbean sea and in Pacific waters neighboring to the Western mouth of the waterway would be a double guard against a naval raid. Holding Porto Rico in force we command the route by which the canal could be assailed by a naval raid from Europe. So long as we continue to hold Hawaii and dominate the Pacific seas we are in the best possible position for frustrating a possible attempt at our trans-isthmian canal. We are so strong that we can simply afford to build and control the canal for the world, trying for our recompense to our share in the improvement of the world's commerce.

What Great Britain has done at Suez we can do at Nicaragua if we are with an equally wise liberality.—(Boston Transcript.)

LONGEVITY OF GREAT MEN.

At a time when most of the world has heard so much talk of "degeneration" and other gloomy tendencies that it has come to take their existence for granted, William H. Thayer's article in the February issue of the Forum makes very cheerful reading. Mr. Thayer shows, among other things, that a marked characteristic of the present century has been longevity, and this longevity, so far from being confined to those who do but little labor, is strongly pronounced among the thinkers, the historians, poets, statesmen and men of action and affairs. In spite of all that has been said about the "nervous strain" of the period and its tremendous wear on vitality, the average duration of life among men of thought during the century has been about 68 years and 8 months. In spite of the "degenerative" tendencies which Max Nordau has detected in the world's literature, the average life of 46 poets was 68 years; of 24 historians, 67 years. The musicians are the men on whom the play of emotions and temperamental passions seems to be most wearing, yet 30 musicians attained the very respectable age of 62. The average duration of life for 35 historians was 73, for 38 scientists and inventors 72 and for 14 economists or political "reformers" 69, while 132 statesmen revealed the "degenerative" tendencies by attaining the average age of 71 years.

Men who work hard and long with earnest ambition and strong wills are not degenerate, nor do they appear in great number in a degenerate age. Acute mental activity of the kind which has been characteristic of the age seems to be beneficial, not only to the world at large, but to the worker.—(Chicago Record.)

Lieutenant Commander C. Thomas is ordered to duty at the navy yard at Washington for ordnance instruction.

Nervous, Despondent, Physically Run-Down Men and Women

Take the greatest bulk and prove builders of the century, Dr. Hallock's Wonderful Electric Pills, which, without, nervous people. Used in private practice since 1878. Thousands restored to health and happiness. Sold at all wholesale and retail drug stores. Price, 25 cents. Dr. E. H. HALLOCK, 176 THAMES ST., NEWPORT, R. I.

Advice on all diseases from specialists free. DR. HALLOCK DRUG CO., 110 COURT ST., BOSTON, MASS.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Thompson, N. Y., until 2 o'clock M., March 20th, 1900, and will be opened for examination at the same place on the 21st of March. All the bidders now in the channels of Lake Champlain; Passaic River, R. I.; Taunton River, Mass.; Housatonic River, Conn.; Hudson River, between New York city and Troy, N. Y.; Free Island Inlet and Great South Bay, south side of Long Island, N. Y.; New Inlet, Jones Inlet, Rockaway Sound, Long Island Inlet, all south of Long Island, N. Y.; and Sagadahoc Harbor, Conn. In accordance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1899, in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to E. H. Shepard, Captain, U. S. N., 214-2160.

Warner Street Bakery.

NEW STORE ON WARNER STREET, BETWEEN POND AVENUE AND HIGH STREET.
 Leave your order for baked beans and Brown Bread.

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Arctic Ice Co.

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THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO FURNISH ICE OF THE BEST QUALITY AND IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED.

PROMPT ATTENTION AND DELIVERY BY EXPERIENCED DRIVERS. TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

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For Your Cold

TRY OUR MALT SQUARES.

Our 20c CHOCOLATES ARE ALL RIGHT.

Plain Molasses Candy.

Made from open kettle New Orleans Molasses was especially selected by Mr. Frank Munkwitz with brownell, Field & Co. of Providence, made fresh daily.

Chas. F. Frasch, Confectioner,
 170 THAMES STREET.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 8 A. M.—Forecast for the United States: Showers for Massachusetts and Rhode Island; heavy snow tonight and Saturday; increasing northerly winds.

BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, Feb. 16, 8 A. M.—Forecast for Boston and vicinity: Showers, probably heavy, tonight and Saturday; northerly winds, increasing in force.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

A disturbance of moderate energy has developed during the night over the east coast of North America, and this morning over Georgia, with lower barometer of 29.8 inches. As yet it has caused little precipitation or increase in wind velocity, but it promises to move northeast to the Virginia coast today and northward along the New England coast during the night and Saturday morning, probably increasing decidedly in force. The weather today is generally cloudy over the eastern and southern portions of the country, but without precipitation at the morning observation, except light snow and rain in the middle Atlantic coast states. In the western portion of the country the weather is fair, with clear to partly cloudy skies. The barometers are below normal in the Northeast and in the south Atlantic and Gulf states. The temperature today is generally seasonable in the eastern and southern portions of the country, but in the interior and west continues cold.

J. W. SMITH,

Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

Feb. 16.	8h	12h	4h
Temperature,	25	32	34
Barometer,	29.85	29.85	29.85
Wind,	NW	SW	NW
Weather,	Fair	Cloudy	Cloudy

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16.
 Sun rises 6 h 45 m
 Sun sets 5 h 15 m
 Moon rises 10 h 45 m
 Length of day 10 h 30 m
 Day's increase 1 h 35 m
 High water 8 h 36 m; 2 h 40 m

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17.
 Sun rises 6 h 30 m
 Sun sets 5 h 30 m
 Moon rises 11 h 15 m
 Length of day 10 h 45 m
 Day's increase 1 h 36 m
 High water 7 h 59 m; 2 h 41 m

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18.
 Sun rises 6 h 37 m
 Sun sets 5 h 20 m
 Moon rises 11 h 35 m
 Length of day 10 h 45 m
 Day's increase 1 h 35 m
 High water 7 h 59 m; 2 h 40 m

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19.
 Sun rises 6 h 30 m
 Sun sets 5 h 25 m
 Moon rises 11 h 35 m
 Length of day 10 h 45 m
 Day's increase 1 h 35 m
 High water 7 h 59 m; 2 h 40 m

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20.
 Sun rises 6 h 25 m
 Sun sets 5 h 30 m
 Moon rises 11 h 35 m
 Length of day 10 h 45 m
 Day's increase 1 h 35 m
 High water 7 h 59 m; 2 h 40 m

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.
 Sun rises 6 h 20 m
 Sun sets 5 h 35 m
 Moon rises 11 h 35 m
 Length of day 10 h 45 m
 Day's increase 1 h 35 m
 High water 7 h 59 m; 2 h 40 m

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22.
 Sun rises 6 h 15 m
 Sun sets 5 h 40 m
 Moon rises 11 h 35 m
 Length of day 10 h 45 m
 Day's increase 1 h 35 m
 High water 7 h 59 m; 2 h 40 m

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23.
 Sun rises 6 h 10 m
 Sun sets 5 h 45 m
 Moon rises 11 h 35 m
 Length of day 10 h 45 m
 Day's increase 1 h 35 m
 High water 7 h 59 m; 2 h 40 m

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24.
 Sun rises 6 h 5 m¹
 Sun sets 5 h 50 m
 Moon rises 11 h 35 m
 Length of day 10 h 45 m
 Day's increase 1 h 35 m
 High water 7 h 59 m; 2 h 40 m

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25.
 Sun rises 6 h 0 m
 Sun sets 5 h 55 m
 Moon rises 11 h 35 m
 Length of day 10 h 45 m
 Day's increase 1 h 35 m
 High water 7 h 59 m; 2 h 40 m

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26.
 Sun rises 5 h 55 m
 Sun sets 6 h 0 m
 Moon rises 11 h 35 m
 Length of day 10 h 45 m
 Day's increase 1 h 35 m
 High water 7 h 59 m; 2 h 40 m

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27.
 Sun rises 5 h 50 m
 Sun sets 6 h 5 m
 Moon rises 11 h 35 m
 Length of day 10 h 45 m
 Day's increase 1 h 35 m
 High water 7 h 59 m; 2 h 40 m

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28.
 Sun rises 5 h 45 m
 Sun sets 6 h 10 m
 Moon rises 11 h 35 m
 Length of day 10 h 45 m
 Day's increase 1 h 35 m
 High water 7 h 59 m; 2 h 40 m

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29.
 Sun rises 5 h 40 m
 Sun sets 6 h 15 m
 Moon rises 11 h 35 m
 Length of day 10 h 45 m
 Day's increase 1 h 35 m
 High water 7 h 59 m; 2 h 40 m

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 30.
 Sun rises 5 h 35 m
 Sun sets 6 h 20 m
 Moon rises 11 h 35 m
 Length of day 10 h 45 m
 Day's increase 1 h 35 m
 High water 7 h 59 m; 2 h 40 m

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 31.
 Sun rises 5 h 30 m
 Sun sets 6 h 25 m
 Moon rises 11 h 35 m
 Length of day 10 h 45 m
 Day's increase 1 h 35 m
 High water 7 h 59 m; 2 h 40 m

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 32.
 Sun rises 5 h 25 m
 Sun sets 6 h 30 m
 Moon rises 11 h 35 m
 Length of day 10 h 45 m
 Day's increase 1 h 35 m
 High water 7 h 59 m; 2 h 40 m

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 33.
 Sun rises 5 h 20 m
 Sun sets 6 h 35 m
 Moon rises 11 h 35 m
 Length of day 10 h 45 m
 Day's increase 1 h 35 m
 High water 7 h 59 m; 2 h 40 m

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 34.
 Sun rises 5 h 15 m
 Sun sets 6 h 40 m
 Moon rises 11 h 35 m
 Length of day 10 h 45 m
 Day's increase 1 h 35 m
 High water 7 h 59 m; 2 h 40 m

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 35.
 Sun rises 5 h 10 m
 Sun sets 6 h 45 m
 Moon rises 11 h 35 m
 Length of day 10 h 45 m
 Day's increase 1 h 35 m
 High water 7 h 59 m; 2 h 40 m

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 36.
 Sun rises 5 h 5 m¹
 Sun sets 6 h 50 m
 Moon rises 11 h 35 m
 Length of day 10 h 45 m
 Day's increase 1 h 35 m
 High water 7 h 59 m; 2 h 40 m

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 37.
 Sun rises 5 h 0 m
 Sun sets 6 h 55 m
 Moon rises 11 h 35 m
 Length of day 10 h 45 m
 Day's increase 1 h 35 m
 High water 7 h 59 m; 2 h 40 m

FEARS THE ICE JAM.

Lowell Prepared Should It Break and Come Down the River.

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 16.—The water in the Merrimack river is lower this morning than during the past three days. All the mills are running, and the only fear now is that the ice jam at Manchester may break some time today and come down the river. Anticipating this, the manufacturing companies and other occupants of land along the river banks are preparing for it, so that as little damage as possible will be done.

OUT SINCE SEPTEMBER 7.

Cape de Verde Islands Schooner Never Heard From.

TAUNTON, Mass., Feb. 16.—Schooner George B. McClellan, which left New York September 7 for the Cape de Verde Islands, has never been heard from and relatives of Captain Galtin in this city and at Cape de Verde are very anxious concerning her safety. The captain's son has received a letter from his mother, stating that the vessel had not arrived and asking for information concerning the sailing date. There was a crew of seven, all told.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—The chamber of commerce records show that schooner George B. McClellan of Providence sailed from New York for Porto Praya, Cape de Verde Islands, September 7. No news of her arrival at that destination has been given in marine reports received here.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—No news has been received here of schooner George B. McClellan, since she sailed hence September 7. The agents fear she is lost.

DEAD OR ALIVE.

Reward for the Capture of the Chinese Reformer Kang Yu Wei.

PEKIN, Feb. 16.—An imperial edict just issued commands Li Hanz Chang to decorate and destroy the tombs of the reformers of the Chinese reformer Kang Yu Wei and offers 100,000 taels for the capture of Kang Yu Wei, dead or alive. Though the edict purports to emanate from the emperor, it is evidently the work of the dwager empress, whose bitterness towards the reformers is thus further evidenced.

MEXICAN INDIAN LACESHAWLS.

Minut for six years among the mountains of Mexico did not destroy H. R. Melnhart's sense of the beautiful. Mr. Melnhart was at the Grand Pacific hotel on his way to his old home in Providence. He had with him a collection of laceshawls, wonderful in their beauty and construction, that he had picked up among the Indians of Mexico.

"I have many relatives in Rhode Island and I lost of them are aunts or young women cousins," said Mr. Melnhart, "and I know they all expect a present from me, so I will divide these shawls among them, except this one," and Mr. Melnhart held up for inspection a shawl 12 feet long and about three feet wide. "This one was made by an old Indian woman and shawled at it for many months. The entire lot is worth at least \$5,000. In gold and I could get about \$2,000 for this one shawl."

"The people of this country have no idea what wonderful shawls are made by the Indians of Mexico. I do not suppose there are half-a-dozen shawls in Chicago that are of their kind as this one. The laceshawls are the daintiest and lightest of any I could get, but of the entire lot only a few shawls and I keep the Indians at work a good profit could be made." (Chicago News.)

PORTSMOUTH.

(Regular correspondents of the News.)

Mr. Robert W. Wilcox of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, who was sent to Washington by that government about the first of January to claim recognition of his right to a seat in that body, and also to find a remedy for the state of affairs existing on the islands—no person having a right to vote or a voice in business matters—has been very successful in his mission and expects to return with the powers necessary to correct this unsatisfactory state of affairs.

Miss Edith D. Chase has returned from a week's stay with Miss L. T. Fuller. Wednesday evening a number of persons left Fall River in the 8:45 electric car, en route to attend Mrs. J. M. Eldred's dance, held at the town hall, and the other four were only as far as the Portsmouth post-office, a mile this side of the hall. By much persuasion the car was finally allowed to go to the hall, but the Newport passengers had to return to the car barn and wait there until 8:45. The same thing was repeated Thursday evening, when some half-dozen passengers had to go to the car barn as on Wednesday evening.

Should the syndicate which is in contemplation by me, and Mr. Jacob A. L. and other parties who may be employed by it, they will not go to the Rhode Island but to an entirely different section of the country, and by a water route to the western extremity of the Atlantic coast, thence to the coast of the United States, into which Cape Cod projects and where a settlement could be made. It is to be founded near which is their limit of destination, from which large funds of gold have been taken. Mr. Isaac S. Cole, who very recently visited Seattle, reports that he there ready to start for the gold regions as soon as circumstances and suitable weather make it possible.

Mrs. Edward M. Chase is ill with grip and lameness. The latter complaint seems to prevail over a large extent of country at this time.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society met with Mrs. E. S. Hammond Thursday afternoon. The concert and readings at the Guild house, given for the benefit of the Public Library, Thursday evening, by Mr. Irving P. Jones and others, was thoroughly enjoyed by an appreciative audience from this town, Newport, Fall River, Middle town and Dorton. The program was as follows: Singing by quartet; solo, "Dreams," by Mrs. Irving P. Jones; Mrs. Jones, accompanied, "The Little Church Around the Corner," by Mr. Arthur P. Hammond; the "O, Thou, Two were Maying," by Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Florence N. Carley; solo, "The Happy Three," by Mr. Hammond; piano solo, Mrs. Jones; quartet, "The Stars are Shining in Heaven," tenor solo, "Good-bye," Mr. Jones; reading, "The Relief at Lucknow," Mr. Hammond; soprano solo, "The Girls of Giverville," by Mrs. Carley. After the concert a cake and cream were

IF YOU WANT GOOD HELP
LEARY'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICE
Broadway

WAR ON RATS.

Wholesale Slaughter Ordered to Suppress the Plague at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, Feb. 9, via San Francisco, Feb. 16.—No new cases of plague have developed during the past four days. The house-to-house canvass and inspection is being kept up. The health officials are feeling easier and have granted permission for churches, schools and places of amusement to re-open.

A bounty of 25 cents for five rats and 15 cents for dead ones has been offered. The board of health will also set a day apart for the wholesale slaughter of rats; all housekeepers will be supplied with a package of poison for use on their premises. It is expected that this plan will prove an effective one for the suppression of the bubonic plague. The island of Lani, with a population of 600, is said to be free of plague. A launch came to this city February 7 to notify the authorities of a terrible famine. Steps were taken at once to send a supply of provisions.

DISCHARGED BY AN ENGLISH COURT.

Theft Committed on an American Ship Outside of Its Jurisdiction.

FOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 16.—Edward Gaver, a deck clerk on American liner steamer St. Louis, who was arrested here February 9 for the alleged theft of two blits of acceptance for 21,134 marks, in transit from Berlin to New York, was today brought up in court and discharged, as the robbery took place on board an American ship outside of English jurisdiction, and as the United States had given no intention of demanding extradition.

Killed While Attempting to Board a Moving Wagon.

SALEM, Mass., Feb. 16.—Thomas Hamilton, 18 years of age, was run over by an express train this morning and so badly injured that he died while in the ambulance, on his way to the hospital. Hamilton had asked the driver of the wagon to ride, and before the horse could stop attempted to place his foot upon the step. His foot slipped and he fell under the wheels, which passed over his body.

A Pawtucket Pension.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Increase William P. Scott, Pawtucket.

We try to get as near as possible to the man who drinks the Coffee.

To find the best coffee in this country a woman needs only two qualities. She can use a dozen, but she can do it on only two. They are Intelligence and Courage.

Ten women have intelligence and no courage where one has courage and no intelligence. Courage is really what the average woman needs if she wants coffee way up in G.

Now it doesn't require much courage to buy a pound of Chase & Sanborn's High Grade Coffee if you set about it right. The grocer will give it to you in a parchment-lined bag with our seal and signature attesting its high quality. You have really only to drink it.

Even here you run no risk. The man who ate the first oyster took terrible chances. But the only chance you will take is the probability that never again will you be willing to drink any other kind of coffee.

Even then, you will thank us. Ask your grocer for a pound of this coffee to-day.



"TAKE A REST." That's the best advice from the physician when the busy, bustling business man feels approaching breakdown. A prominent new specialist sends to a patient a literature pamphlet on the "Nervous Collapse." "Close your eyes for thirty days or take a trip to the seashore." If you can't take a rest, take a glass. The eyes need rest more than any organ of the human system. You can rest them by quitting your work or using a glass. You can get the right glass at the right price in us. Examinations free by a Graduate Optician.

H. A. HEATH & CO., JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS, 172 THAMES ST.

SOFAS, LOUNGES, COUCHES, CHAIRS. GEO. NASON, 28 MILL ST.

Path Gravel. DICE CRUSHED STONE PATH GRAVEL. THERE IS NONE BETTER, NONE HANDSOMER, NONE THAT WILL WEAR BETTER, AND ONLY ONE PLACE YOU CAN GET IT. ADDRESS: PECKHAM BROS., MIDDLETOWN, N. I.

IVORINE (Washing Powder) 10¢
24 OZ. PACKAGE
The cake of White Glycerine Soap in every package of Ivorine, is delightful for Toilet and Bath, and for keeping the hands soft, white, and smooth.

SIX HUNDRED YAQUI PRISONERS.

Will Not be Confined, But Educated in Mexican Manners.

MANZANILLO, Mexico, Feb. 16.—Mexican gunboat Oaxaca has arrived here from the mouth of the Guaymas river, with 600 Yaqui Indian prisoners on board, secured in the battle fought about three weeks ago at Mazatlan bay. The prisoners will be taken to Guadalupe and there distributed to various institutions. They will not be confined in prisons, but will be kept in surveillance for a few years, until they have become educated in the habits of the Mexican people, when they will be allowed to return to their tribe and impart their newly acquired knowledge to their fellow tribesmen. When the Oaxaca left the Yaqui river the government troops were making good progress toward subduing the rebels. General Torres had divided his command and the two armies were in advance into the Yaqui country from different points. No official confirmation is obtainable as to the government's losses in the recent battles, but it is reported that there were over 40 killed and wounded. It is claimed that the Yaquis lost 200 killed, about 300 wounded and 600 captured.

Argentine and Portuguese Ports Free of Plague.

RIO JANEIRO Feb. 16.—Argentine and Portuguese ports have been declared free of the bubonic plague.

THE TRADES.

GODDARD & BARLOW, PRACTICAL.

Tinsmiths and Metal Workers.

Work done at reasonable rates. Tin roofing and general jobbing.

NEAR 102 THAMES STREET.

M. A. McCORMICK, Carpenter & Builder.

ESTIMATES GIVEN AND JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Office and Residence, 31 Dearborn St. Telephone.

SMITH BOSWORTH & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.

WEST BROADWAY.

U. C. NASON, Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron and Furnace Work. Tin Roofing and General Jobbing promptly attended to. 12 WEST BROADWAY.

MONUMENTS

J. B. COTTRELL, Warner St., Opp. Island Cemetery.

TAYLOR & HOWARD, House Painters and Decorators, 14 WEAVER AVENUE.

It is Surprising How a little paint and putty will improve matters. Try HURLEY, Cross & Bridge Sts.

P. J. MURPHY, Practical Plumber, OFFICE AND SHOW ROOMS 161 & 165 Spring Street.

Charles H. Burdick & Sons, CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS. JOBBING A SPECIALTY. Shop, Rear 33 Howard Street. Office 43 Howard Street. P. O. Box 125. Telephone.

W. H. COFFIN, Carpenter and Builder, Langley's Wharf, Opp. P. O. RESIDENCE 25 BROADWAY. Jobbing promptly attended to.

Slag Roof. IT IS THE BEST ROOF KNOWN FOR FLAT SURFACES. Warranted to last not less than 15 years and not over 20 years. Made with 6 ply, tarred and waterproofed and set on top. Estimates cheerfully given. GEO. O'BRIEN, Roofer, 20 Bellevue Ave. and Prison St. Also special low prices on slate roofing.

F. A. ALLAN, JR., Contractor and Builder. Residence and Shop, 15 Gibbs Ave. TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

Removal! LINCOLN HAMMETT & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR PLACE OF BUSINESS FROM 71 MILL ST. TO 32 MILL STREET.

Bells of all kinds put in and repaired.

MICHAEL KIRBY, Contractor and Builder, Corner Homer and Garfield Streets.

ALL WORK DONE IN FIRST-CLASS AND PLEASES PATRONS. GIVE ME A TRIAL ON A HOUSE, STABLE OR ANYTHING. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

On and after Oct. 30, 1899, trains will leave New York for Boston, Terminal station, week days, 7:00, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 p. m.

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On and after



THE FINANCE BILL.

Difficult to Forecast Its Ultimate Shape.

No Doubt That the Gold Standard Will be Retained.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—What the financial bill will be when it is finally agreed upon in conference no one can really find out. The senate bill in the first place was a new measure substituted for that passed by the house. Then the senate committee amended it several times, and, as finally passed, it differed materially from the form in which it was first reported. Now it goes into conference, and no one can tell what the conferees will do with it, although one thing is assured beyond a doubt of all question, the gold standard will be a part of it, and that was really deemed important when the legislation was inaugurated. For some reason there has been little difficulty in passing the bill in either house. The majority supported and the minority opposed, and that was all there was of it. The senate furnished a diversion because three or four Republicans criticized some of the provisions of the committee bill, but even their speeches excited no especial interest or comment. There was a foregone conclusion feeling about the bill which seemed to take away all interest. To get up some real excitement there must be a measure of widespread importance over which there is a doubt.

The Last Financial Bill.

I recall one particular instance of this kind, and it was upon a financial bill, the repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman law. Day after day the bill was debated in the senate. A majority on the Democratic side, joined by a number of ardent silver men on the Republican side, added by three or four Populists, declared the bill should never go through. Any attempt to fix a time for a vote was objected to, and the light went out. It became interesting because there was an announced determination on the part of the silver forces never to allow the bill to pass. There were night sessions.

It was at one of these sessions that Senator Allen spoke for 15 hours, an effort which gave him the championship for long talking in the senate. Nobody knew when the end would come. There were those who believed that some time the opposition would break down, and all wanted to be there when it happened. When the end came, there was no time fixed for a vote, and it was taken about 8 o'clock at night. The day previous the late Senator Harris of Tennessee, who was leading the Democratic opposition, told the Republican silver leaders there would be no faltering on the part of the Democrats. Later in the day he came over and said: "It is all over. I have had another look at my hand."

An Arkansas Election.

Senator Berry tells a story about an election contest in the legislature down in Arkansas. It appears that some candidates for the legislature in one district, knowing they were beaten, broke into the courthouse and took away the ballot boxes, six in number, and substituted boxes containing other ballots, thus securing their certificates of election. When the contest came up in the legislature and the facts were brought out, the speaker of the house, a very honest and just man, took the floor and denounced the outrage in round terms. After reviewing the case he said, "These men, the beneficiaries of a nefarious crime, went to that courthouse in the night, broke in and carried off eight ballot boxes containing the honest ballots of the voters." "You lie!" broke in one of the men. "You lie!" there were only six boxes taken!"

A Promise to Lawton.

The last letter that General Lawton read was from Senator Beveridge, in which the senator told him that he supposed he would soon receive a commission as brigadier general in the regular army. Such a commission might in time have given him still higher rank. But this commission was delayed, and Major General Lawton of volunteers died a colonel in the inspector general's department. There was no intention of slighting General Lawton. His name was "on the list." He was serving with the rank and pay of a major general, and it was thought best that other deserving men should be cared for. Senator Beveridge had been to see the president, and so confident was he that a commission would soon go forward to Manila that he wrote General Lawton to that effect, and it was this letter that General Lawton received and read just before he went on the fatal battlefield.

Senator Hoar's Learning.

Senator Hoar has been learning some new things about western life during the hearing of the Montana senatorial

T. W. FREEBORNE,
Auctioneer and Appraiser
60 BROADWAY.

Printer's Ink
If used judiciously, will increase and build up a business. We would suggest that some used in

GOOD PRINTING

Would not be a bad investment. New type, good stock, experienced workmen at

DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

contest, and whenever there is a development of this kind, I am reminded of a story which Senator Hoar used to tell with great glee. Thomas C. Power was senator from Montana; Fred T. Dubois was senator from Idaho. Senator Hoar says: "I was standing by one day when a roll call was in progress. The honorable senator from Idaho, Mr. Dubois, was in his seat. The honorable senator from Montana, Mr. Power, came rushing from the cloakroom and asked, 'What is this vote?' whereupon the honorable senator from Idaho exclaimed: 'Vote no, Tommy! Vote no!' And the honorable senator from Montana voted 'No.'"

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

A PROSPEROUS ITALIAN SETTLEMENT.

Probably nowhere in America is there a farming settlement of foreigners upon whom good fortune beams so graciously as it does on New Italy, about three miles east of Vineland, N. J.

The marvelous development and success of this Italian colony, which is devoted entirely to husbandry, has attracted the attention of many foreign consuls in this section of the United States, it being the opinion of Cayser G. Branch, the Italian consul general at New York, that "the colony of New Italy is the most prosperous of any Italian settlement in this country."

To the poor immigrants it has provided a land of "milk and honey." Many of the settlers are possessed of real opulence, though they live in a rustic simplicity. In addition to their harvesting beans and peas and stock animals, it is a fact well known to business men here that the Italian farmers are rapidly accumulating real estate and increasing their deposits in the banks, while the Yankee soil tillers hereabout have had with few exceptions, a hard time of it.

The Italian farmer deserves all he gets, for he toils with unwearying endurance and patience. The Yankee farmer works moderately, for there is a limit to his endurance. He takes a half holiday Saturdays and relaxes from his labors in many other ways. With his Italian rival it is vastly different. The sun never sees him idle. He rises long before dawn and works until dark. In summer, when old Sol's rays are blinding, the Yankee farmer "lays off." The Italian "lays off" also, but only when absolutely necessary, and then he makes up for every minute of the time lost by rising hours before sunrise and working with lanterns in the field at dark. Then, too, every member of his family works, from the wife down to the child just able to walk, and that makes a toiling army in the field.

He enjoys a few cold bottles of beer a

week, and considers that a luxury.

Instead of coffee, the Italian drinks wine, of his own make, and gives it to his children. He says it makes the youngsters strong and ruddy. He is happy and contented, and a more hospitable neighbor than the soil of New Jersey. They are famous for their honesty and "good pay" qualities, and it is a fact that merchants of Vineland vie with each other for the Italian trade, for, as one of the business men of the town puts it, "they've got all the money and are really the backbone of the agricultural community." One Italian farmer, it is said by shippers, makes not less than \$3,000 a year on sweet potatoes alone.

A movement was set on foot several months ago to extend a branch track from the Central railroad at Landsville to New Italy, in order to give the farmers a direct railroad outlet for their crops. The railroad officials were greatly amazed when several of the home-bred Italian farmers offered to take \$10,000 worth of stock each in the proposed branch line. These same farmers came over as poor immigrants from their native country. The projected railroad branch line now bids fair to materialize. [Vineland letter in New York Telegram.]

MEN WHIPPED IN DELAWARE.

Five negroes and four white men were whipped at Newcastle the other day for various offences, and one negro stood for an hour in the pillory. There were between 200 and 300 persons present, an unusual number for the winter whippings. A feature of the crowd was the presence of about 25 women, all of whom were dressed in white. It seldom happens that a woman is seen at the quarterly whippings, and the presence of so large a number caused comment. The chief was expressed that the women came not out of curiosity, but rather for the purpose of studying a phase of punishment for criminals which is being discussed in other states at this time.

STOCKTON'S MAN WITH THE HOE.

Stockton's description of the American prototype of the man of Millet's picture is found on the opening page of one of his novels, and, if in prose, is the most poetical and satisfactory of effusions on the subject. It reads:

"On a pleasant morning, at the very end

GROCERIES.

ESTABLISHED 1814.

Excellent Sauces.

OSCAR'S SAUCE,

An original preparation for oysters, meats, etc., by chef of the Waldorf Astoria.

Faust's Oyster Cocktail

Catsup.

An ideal dessert is made with Bromangelon

Indian River Oranges and

Grape Fruit.

C. SHERMAN & CO.,

243 & 245 Thames Street.

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Falst's

Oyster Cocktail

Catsup

A special condiment for Steaks, Fries, Roasts

and Oysters. Entirely different from ordinary

Catsup.

Peckham & Manchester.

Directly opposite the New City Hall.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

NEW

Carpets and

Mattings,

For season of 1900,

just received.

J. W. Horton & Co.,

42 CHURCH STREET.

J. W. HORTON. P. A. WARD.

Household Stoves and Ranges

Are the homeliest, best-working, and most durable.

Ranges from \$12 to \$15. A large and excellent

line of heaters, from \$2.50 to \$35. Also a

very complete assortment of second-hand stoves

from \$2 to \$12.

Utmost care from \$7.50 to \$12, and a full line of

housefurnishings goods generally.

JAMES F. MARDEN,

2 Cottrell Block, 328 Thames Street.

of summer, a man was sitting upon a bench by a road side. This fence was in the country of low mountains and rolling land which lies along the eastern base of the Virginia Blue Ridge. The air was warm but not too warm; and the man looked at the sky. The sky was clear and blue without a cloud; and there was something in the heart of the man which made him love a sky like this. He wore a wide straw hat, ragged at the edges; his shirt was coarse and indicated the color of the soil, and his trousers of brown cotton cloth were tucked into the tops of a pair of heavy, well-worn boots. He was a poor man, and had very little in this world except a wife and four children. But the air was warm and the sky was blue, and he was happy. And, to add to his happiness, there came to him the smell of grapes. The three things that he loved in this world, next best to his wife and daughters, were warm air, blue sky and the smell of grapes."

Dr. Harper has safely returned from his

visit to Rock-fellerville. He got it.—

[Chicago Record.]

ORANGE

ICE

One of the many delicious desserts

any housewife can prepare easily

and quickly with

Keystone

Silver White Gelatine.

Recipes with every box.

If your grocer cannot supply you

send us his name and we will send

you a sample package free, with

recipes for the leading cooks of

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mailed for 10 cents.

RECIPIES, FAMOUS WORKS,

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The largest makers of gelatine

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Orders executed for investment or on margin.

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tions effected. Act as Financial Agents for Cor-

porations and Investors.

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Branch Offices: 302 Fifth Avenue, corner 25th

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60 West Street, and 80 Thomas Street, 81 Third

Street, Mercantile Exchange, 15 Court Street,

Brooklyn.

AT PHIL. STEVENS'S,

45 & 50 Thames Street.

5-lb. can Coffee, GROUND OR IN THE BEAN, \$1.00

2-lb. can Coffee, .40

1-lb. can Coffee, .25

These coffees are guaranteed.

PURE GOLD FLOUR,

The Best on the Market.

All checks given at this store cashed at the

Bldg, 39 Thames Street.

CHAMPION'S LINE.

Naphtha Launches, Sail and

Row Boats.

TO LET BY HOUR, DAY OR WEEK.

28 Kingston Wharf. Telephone.

M. Dinet, Decorative Embroidery,

Stamped Goods, Wallpapers, Silks, Yarns,

Fancy Goods, Hosiery, 4, etc. Drapery,

Shawls, etc. Stirling Done, 100 BELLEVUE AVE.

Open all winter.

SECOND-HAND

2-Horse Lumber Wagon

FOR SALE.

J. B. Bacheller, Langley's Wharf.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16, Wall Street.—The stock market opened irregular, with American Steel & Wire at 50 1/2, Atchafson preferred 54, Burlington 123 1/2, Continental Tobacco 32 1/2, Federal Steel 50 1/2, Leather 17 1/2, Louisville 31 1/2, Manhattan 30 1/2, Missouri Pacific 47, New York Central 124 1/2, bbl. Brooklyn Transit 74, Northern Pacific 33 1/2, People's Gas 107, ex. div.; Sugar 113 1/2, St. Paul 123 1/2, Southern preferred 57 1/2, Tennessee Coal & Iron 100 1/2, Tobacco 110 1/2, Union Pacific 50 1/2, and Union Pacific preferred 70 1/2.

At the strength of the London market found a moderate response here at the opening. The metal stocks were the leaders, but gains were all confined to fractions. Third Avenue continued its downward course to the extent of over a point, carrying the other local traction stocks with it. Pacific Mail also lost a point, and Sugar, after a gain of 1/2, fell 1/2. These losses served to unsettle the rest of the list.

An effort was made to further the upward tendency by marking up Sugar 1 1/2 from the lowest. Some of the specialties hardened in sympathy, but the general list became weak, with a 2 1/2 point decline in Pacific Mail. Pressure was severe against Pennsylvania, Brooklyn Transit, Manhattan and some of the leading metal stocks. Tennessee Coal losing 2 1/2. Sugar reacted to the lower again and Lackawanna bounded up four points.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16,

Noun.

Atchafson preferred 54 1/2

Canadian Steel 48 1/2

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 123 1/2

C. C. C. & St. Louis 61 1/2

Delaware & Hudson 115

Delaware, Lack. & Western 180 1/2

Erie 123 1/2

Illinois Central 114 1/2

Lake Shore 101 1/2

Louisville & Nashville 81 1/2

Manhattan 30 1/2

Metropolitan Traction 173 1/2

Missouri Pacific 47 1/2

Missouri, Kansas & Texas 11 1/2

New Jersey Central 110 1/2

New York Central 134 1/2

Northern Pacific 33 1/2

Northern Pacific preferred 74 1/2

Northwestern 102 1/2

Northwestern preferred 74 1/2

Oregon Navigation 42 1/2

Reading 18 1/2

Rock Island 123 1/2

St. Paul 123 1/2

St. Paul preferred 171 1/2

Southern Pacific 30 1/2

Union Pacific 32 1/2

Union Pacific preferred 70 1/2

Wheeling & Lake Erie 104 1/2

Adams 115 1/2

Wells Fargo 123 1/2

American Spirits 31 1/2

American Tobacco 107 1/2

Continental Tobacco 32 1/2

Continental Tobacco pref. 81 1/2

General Electric 123 1/2

Lead 25 1/2

Pacific Mail 37 1/2

Pullman Palace 159

Sugar 113 1/2

Tenn. Coal & Iron 99 1/2

United States Rubber 31 1/2

Western Union 84

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Rooms 1 and 2, Kinsey Building,

Thames Street. Telephone No. 413.

HAY, GRAIN, MEAL, ETC.

The Chas. E. Spooner Co.

Wish to call attention to the

superior quality of their Meal

and Cracked Corn. Also Corn,

Largest assortment of
Chafing Dishes in the city.

Children's Sets, Plated Knife, Fork
and Spoon, Table Tea Kettles
All sizes and prices on hand.

Brass Andirons,
Brass Fenders,
Brass Fire Pots,
Brass Coal Hods,
AND MANY OTHERS, AT

W. K. COVELL'S,
163 Thames Street,

BUY IT,

USE IT

AND BE CURED.

You cannot sleep nights, and still you
persist in taking something cold to be
equal to it. DON'T BELIEVE IT.
There is nothing so good and that will
give so quick and lasting relief as

**Dixon's Great Russian
Cough Cordial.**

At all druggists. Use a bottle. Try it
and get cured of that cough.

Kindling Wood

delivered
to any part of the city, 4 barrels for one
dollar. It is nice, dry, clean pine wood,
cut from clean kiln-dried forest trees.
Beware of shavings made from old trees
and buildings. It is more or less de-
stroyed and inferior to the best. It is
dried and packed in barrels, and is
delivered to you in a very cheap, but
in the end may be very large. Leave
your order at 103 to 105 Mill street.

DEEP RED ASH
Franklin Stove Coal.

FREE BURNING
Lorberry Red Ash.

Adrian Amy, - 173 Thames St.

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Electric Lighting, Electric Power.
Residences and stores furnished
for electricity at lowest rates.

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STRAWBERRIES,
Navel, Fane, fine Florida Oranges,
Pears and King Apples.
Also Grapes and Bananas.
NEW POTATOES AND ASPARAGUS.
—AT—
BURLINGAME & GARRY'S.

Full of Fire

IS THE CHIEF CHARACTERISTIC OF OUR

Every gun is selected with a view to its color
and brilliancy, and it is so mounted that its full
brilliance is shown.

We have these stones from 1 to 2 cents which
we will mount in original designs to suit pur-
chaser.

HERRMANN,
219 THAMES STREET.
DON'T YOU WANT A

Piano, Pianola,
Phonograph,
Graphophone,
Guitar, Mandolin,
Banjo, Sheet Music,
The Latest
New Process Records.

Or something in the musical line. If you do
not fail to visit our store. We carry the
LARGEST STOCK OF INSTRUMENTS AND MUSI-
CAL MERCHANDISE to be found in the city and our
PRICES ARE THE VERY LOWEST.
IF STRAIGHT GOODS—FAIR PRICES—HONEST
AND COURTEOUS TREATMENT OF customers
count for anything we can sell you.
So trouble to show goods. Call and see us.

BARNEY'S MUSIC STORE,
154 THAMES STREET.

Domestic Fruit Jams.

Orange Marmalade,
Blackberry,
Green Gage,
White Cherries,
Apricot,
Raspberry,
Red Cherry,
Black Currant.

15c.

per jar.

\$1.75

per doz.

Choice Apples.

A New Choice Cracker, 10c. per box.

F. P. GARRETTSON & CO.

ARE THEY YELLOW TEAMS?
Some Coals are
Slow to Kindle.



Is Always Ready.

WELL PREPARED, THAT'S WHY.

MARRIAGES IN 1899.

Statistics Regarding Weddings in New-
port Last Year.

During the year 1899 160 marriages
were reported as having been performed
in Newport, as against 158 in 1898. In-
asmuch as this year two clergymen sent
in reports of eight marriages which they
performed in 1898, it may be that this
number will be later increased some-
what, as it is evident that some of the
pastors are more prompt in reporting
such cases.

The record by months is as follows:
January, 10; February, 11; March, 5;
April, 10; May, 7; June, 20; July, 6;
August, 8; September, 15; October, 20;
November, 21; December, 12. October
is therefore easily the banner month.
In 139 cases it was the first matri-
monial venture of both parties, in 12
cases it was the second experience of the
groom and the first for the bride, in
seven the first for the groom and the second
for the bride, in two both parties
made their second trial, and in three the
groom had already been married twice
before, while the bride had not. This
does not show the widows in so good a
light as they are usually pictured, as 17
men re-married and only nine women.

In 21 cases the bride was under and
the groom over 21 years of age, in three
the groom was over 30 and the bride under
21, and in one the groom was 40 and
the bride only 19. In only one case was
the groom under 20. In 74 unions both
were over 21 and under 30, in 15 both
were between 30 and 40, and in two
both were between 40 and 50. In 21 the
husband was over 30 and the wife under
30, and in four these conditions were re-
versed, the bride being the older. In
four the husband was over 40 and the
wife under 30, in seven the husband ex-
ceeded 40 and the wife exceeded 30, and
in two the opposite was the case. Twice
the groom was over 50 and the wife over
40, and in three cases the groom was 50
and the wife under 40. The youngest
bride was 15 and the next 16; both
married men who were 25. One bride of
17 took a husband who was 23, and one
of 19 a 40-year-old one. The youngest
couples were 21 and 17 for groom and
bride, and the oldest 53 and 49. In 101
cases the husband was the elder, in 49
the wife, and in 10 both were of the
same age.

The officiating clergymen, with the
number of ceremonies for each, arranged
according to denominations, were as fol-
lows:

Roman Catholic—J. J. Deady, 27; W.
B. Meenan, 22; W. A. Doran, 12; Phil-
ip A. Cranon, 6; M. E. Deady, 6;
John F. Tully, 3; total, 65.
Protestant Episcopal—Henry H. Por-
ter, 13; Ernest J. Donnell, 8; Henry
Morgan Stone, 6; C. G. Gilliat, 2;
Charles Frederick Beattie, 2; Frederick
Irving Collins, 1; John Montgomery Rich,
1; George L. Locke, 1; total, 31.
Baptist—Elijah Richardson, 6; Brew-
er G. Baskin, 5; Warren Randolph,
1; Henry W. Jones, 2; H. N. Jeter, 1;
J. Frank Fleming, 1; Edwin Broadley,
1; total, 20.
Methodist Episcopal—P. M. Vinton, 6;
H. Oso, 1; John H. Allen, 4; D. P.
Brown, 2; Conrad B. Harwitz, 1; total,
17.
Congregational—T. Calvin McClelland,
1.
Unitarian—George W. Cutter, 5.
Presbyterian—George W. Mead, 2.
Lutheran—C. J. A. Holmgren, 2.
Justice of the Supreme Court—Edward
C. Dubois, 1.

NAVAL NOTES.

This year's naval appropriation bill
will carry more money than has been
voted by Congress in any regular annual
appropriation bill since the civil war, and
probably will authorize expenditures as
great as those under the regular approp-
riation bill. The bill provides for the
\$50,000,000 national defense fund in the
fiscal year 1899. The estimates of the
department for the year ended up \$75,-
000,000, and the department would like
to have every cent for which it asked.
Congress will scale down the estimates
wherever practicable, but it is expected
that when the bill becomes law it will
carry at least \$85,000,000. The first draft
of the measure has been prepared by a
sub-committee of the House committee
on naval affairs, and is now under con-
sideration by the full committee.

The steam engineering department of
the Boston navy yard has completed the
repairs on the Topaka, which has been
in dry dock for some time. The ship
will be floated out within a few days.
The commandant has received no in-
formation from Washington as to her
date when she is placed in commission.
Her officers' list and crew have not been
made up.

The construction department at the
Boston navy yard, of which Naval Con-
structor Baxter is chief, is awaiting in-
pleasurable expectancy authority from
Washington to take up the general over-
haul of Admiral Dewey's flagship, the
Olympia. The repairs on the Olympia,
under recommendation of the Secretary
of the Navy, will give an important im-
petus to activity in several divisions of
the yard, particularly the construction
and steam engineering departments. It
is understood that about \$500,000 is to
be expended in putting the ship in first-
class shape.

H. J. Dorschinger, Charles R. Taylor,
John W. Wadleigh, John G. Muir, St.
John J. Coffey, John G. Beaumont, W.
L. Coyle, Frank E. Evans, Harry R.
Lay, Thomas A. Mott, Henry D. P.
Long and Samuel A. W. Patterson are
appointed second lieutenants of marines.
Jacob Jacobson is appointed acting
commander.

Naval Cadets Yancey S. Williams and
J. A. Hand are detached from the
Albatross and ordered to the Philadelphia.

Yoga Granules,

Just the thing for this weather.

PELLEGRINI BRYEN,

BROADWAY AND SPRING STREET

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.

Interesting Objects to be Seen at the Bos-
ton Exhibition.

Mechanics' Building, Boston, has been
the scene of unusual activity all this
week, and the interior of Exhibition Hall
will be transformed by an array of
workmen into a small forest of pines and
fir balsams for the reception of the great
numbers of wild animals, birds and game
of all kinds which will be leading at-
tractions of the Sportsmen's Show,
which throws its doors open to the pub-
lic February 22. More than 600 trees
and countless boughs will be used to
effect the metamorphosis of the hall.
The many columns which support the
building will be hidden in evergreen
and shrubbery and the whole interior
will be a maze of forest lanes and
woodland paths. Rustic seats will be
placed everywhere under the spreading
branches for the convenience of patrons.
The rural effect will be heightened by a
great number of log cabins, camps and
Indian wigwags. Guides, trappers and
trappers from all the game sections of
the east will make their headquarters
in the camps of this improvised forest.
The floors of the pines will be cov-
ered by thick layers of pine needles and
straw, and every exhibit will have as
far as is possible, surroundings natural
to it.

The largest game exhibits will be
displayed by the provincial government
of Quebec and the state of Maine. This
is Quebec's initial venture at a Sports-
men's show, and Mr. E. E. Corbin, of
Quebec, who has been authorized by his
government to make the collection, has
been entering in his efforts to get
together as many of the best game
animals to be found in the province as
is possible.

C. C. Nichols, chief warden of Maine,
has been equally industrious, and he is
confident that his state will be bet-
ter represented than at any previous
exhibition, either in Boston or New
York.

These two territorial exhibits will
give a series of game parks which,
combined, will extend along the north
wall of Exhibition Hall a distance of
more than 200 feet. There will be moose
and deer, black bears, caribou and
manicouche. At present there are
these animals in the hands of the
sportsmen according to latest advices,
that a number of caribou will be exhib-
ited. Two years ago the show had one
caribou, which sickened early, and had
to be shot.

Mr. Corbin has secured for his ex-
hibit four live beavers, those rare and
industrious little animals which are not
to be found in any zoological garden
in the country. Bronx park in New
York has for some time had a beaver
dam without any beaver. Quebec's
game warden also has an absolutely
tame raccoon, which he promises to
bring to the show. This little fellow
is so tame that he performs many of
the tricks of an intelligent dog. For
instance, he follows his master to the
letter in Arthur, and carries his hat
for him in his mouth. Mr. Corbin
tells the story that recently when they
were returning from the post-
office a dog attacked the com, which,
dropping the letters, whipped the dog,
and then picking up the letters, re-
sumed his journey as if nothing had
happened.

Among the animals to be shown in
the Maine exhibit will be four moose,
one caribou, 12 to 20 deer, two black
bears, two wild cats, four mink,
a den of foxes, a half dozen muskrats,
a cage of coons, a cage of owls, and
three crows, one of which is white. A
family of Ojibwa Indians will live in
a log cabin, and a family of Algonquians
will live in a wigwag, which will
manufacture souvenirs of the show.
A large number of mounted heads, and
other examples of skilled taxidermy, will
also be in this exhibit.

A fish pond, with a natural bottom of
rocks covered with moss, will be
stocked from the Maine state hatchery
at Lake Umbagog with live trout, and
sportsmen who are devotees of the
fly and rod will be permitted to cast
unbaited flies into this pond.

Another interesting feature of the
show will be the Elk park. About a
dozen of these fine animals have been
caught on the game reservation in New
Hampshire, belonging to Mr. Austin
Corbin, and are ready for transportation
to the show. Mr. Corbin has also be-
lieved to the collection. Mr. Corbin has
very kindly offered to send to the show
the big buffalo, "Grover Cleveland,"
which weighs no less than 1,800 pounds.
A large oak, with a spread of 27 feet,
will probably be placed in this game
park.

The Adirondacks region will be rep-
resented in an attractive way by an ex-
tensive photographic exhibition of the
many scenes in that famous resort. For
sportsmen, like Maine and Quebec,
the Adirondacks will also have its log
cabin and camp of guides, besides some
animals representative of those to be
found in that section. The Megantic
Fish and Game Club will also be ad-
equately represented.

In addition to the territorial displays
of game animals, the association, aided
by hunters and trappers, has collected
many rare animals. Some of these
rarely have already arrived in Boston.
Among them is a fine young grizzly
bear, of that rare and fierce species
which very few hunters have had the
distinction of killing. There is also a
cinnamon bear and a wild cat of un-
usual size, weighing no less than 50
pounds.

Two Rocky Mountain goats, which
run wild over the crags and peaks of
Colorado and adjacent states, will also
be rare features of the exhibition. In
no zoological garden in the country are
any of these animals to be seen.

Among other animals not already
mentioned, which will be seen at the
show, will be wolves, foxes, raccoons,
mountain lions, porcupines, badgers,
sables, lynx, civet-cats, opossums,
fisher, prairie dogs and a large variety
of squirrels of all kinds.

THE SENSES OF SAVAGES.

In his last lecture on the "Senses of
Primitive Man," W. H. R. Rivers dis-
cussed the acuteness of hearing in sav-
ages. In this respect none of the Torres
Straits natives were superior to one of
the Europeans composing the expedition,
while the majority were inferior. No
great weight, however, could be at-
tached to the observations, because all
the people were divers—an occupation
that certainly damaged the ears to some
extent. To investigate their range of
hearing a Gullion's whistle was used,
and it was shown that they could hear
very high notes. Their sense of smell
was tested by means of a series of tubes
containing substances of varying strength,
and the results, while not at
all satisfactory, tended to show
they had no marked superiority in this
respect over the members of the expedi-
tion. With regard to taste it was very
difficult to get information, as the sav-
ages, naturally enough, did not like
strange objects being put into their
mouths. One fact, however, was noticed,
which was interesting when it was re-
membered that sweet and bitter were
probably our most delicate taste sensa-
tions, and that was the complete absence
of any word for bitter. But the sense of
temperature the data were very scanty,
but it was found that the natives had
gold, exactly as was the case with Eu-
ropeans.

As to touch, when tested to see how

close the points of a pair of compasses
must be put on the skin before they
ceased to be felt as two, their sensitive-
ness was in general better than that of
the members of the expedition. As to
pain, there was a consensus of opinion
that savages were less sensitive than
Europeans, but there was always the
doubt whether they were really able to
bear pain with more fortitude. However,
the conclusion that the Malay Islanders
were less sensitive than the Europeans
in the expedition was supported
not only by their subjective state-
ments, but also by object tests depending
on the condition of the blood pressure.
In the discrimination of weight it was
curious that these natives, who had no
abstract idea of weight and no word
to express it, and who, moreover, could
have had no practical experience of ap-
parently extraordinary feats were more ac-
curate than the civilized European.
Finally Dr. Rivers, while commenting
on the defective knowledge of some of
the senses he had treated and on the ab-
sence of comparative data, concluded
that in general the sense organs of the
savages were not markedly superior to
those of the normal of average European,
and that the recorded instances of ap-
parently extraordinary feats were ex-
plained by his habits of observation
and specialized knowledge.—[London
Times.

PORTO RICO PESTS.

To northern men, campaigning in a
tropical country during the rainy season
presents many discomforts and disad-
vantages; but all of these, being recog-
nized as unavoidable incidents to the
climate, have been accepted by our sol-
diers in Cuba and Porto Rico in a re-
markably cheerful spirit.

The tarantula of Porto Rico is the
most venomous and aggressive spider in
the world. It has a brown, furry body as
large as, and sometimes larger than, a 60-
cent piece, supported by long, hairy legs.
It does not spin a web, but makes its
home in holes which it excavates in the
ground, in cracks in the wall, or in the
corner of insects, wandering about after
dark in search of its prey, and pouncing
upon and devouring its victims with
surprising alacrity.

Almost, if not quite, as dangerous as
the tarantula is the scorpion, whose sting
is greatly feared. It resembles a scorpion
a tiny lobster, and has a curved and
sharp stinger, or apparatus through which
it conveys the venom contained in its poison
glands. It lives in the ground and in
dark places, often invading dwellings.
When disturbed, it runs very fast, with
its tail curled over its back. Its bite is
painful, but there is some doubt as to its
ever proving fatal, except, perhaps, to
persons in a low state of health. I know
of no instance of a soldier being bitten by
a scorpion.

Then there are swifly moving centi-
pedes of various sizes. They travel with
a snake-like movement and are very re-
sistive in appearance. The ones I saw
were about four inches in length, but others
twice as long exist. They feed on
insects and conceal themselves in dark
places. Their bite is said to be very pain-
ful and possibly dangerous.

The lizards, dark-brown and crabs,
dinner plate size, such as the American
soldiers encountered in Cuba, are as com-
mon in Porto Rico as in the United States.
Aside from the pinching propensities
possessed by all crabs, they are
harmless. The natives consider them to
be good food. One morning at Ponce I
saw a native fairly loaded down with a
string of them, which he had caught dur-
ing the night, which is the time they sally
forth in search of food. These crabs live
mostly on vegetables.

There are several kinds of lizards on
the island, including small and large
black ones, which would chase up and
down the tents. One day I saw one run
up the back of a horse tied on the
picket line. These are innocent; they are,
however, a brilliant blue and red, and
are occasionally dangerous, and which is
said to be dangerous; at best, the natives
warned us to keep out of its way, as-
serting that no cure is known for its bite.

The mosquitoes of Porto Rico might
feel aggrieved if I failed to make some
mention of them. They are distinguished
by bodies as big as our house flies. Dur-
ing the night they would converge in the
little shelter tents and annoy us with
selves by singing and making onslaughts
on the soldiers, drawing blood every time.
In the morning we would see them at the
top of the tent, gorged after the ban-
quet. In fact, these lizards of the in-
sect tribe spilled more American blood
than did all the Spaniards in Porto Rico.
At first they were very annoying, but af-
ter a time we became mosquito immune
and indifferent to them; or perhaps they
ignored us when the climate had warmed
up. In weight all the very large 25 to 50
pounds. Mosquito netting was
carried by the men, the atmos-
phere being too close for its use with any
comfort.

The ants should not be forgotten in
this connection. The large black ones
would infest our mess kits by the thou-
sands, and the little red fellows would
get between our fingers and bite with a
vigorousness of an ant and sting to their
stings. Then there are the wasps, which
one of the men stirred up one day while
knocking down a green cocoon, and
which swarmed over the horses and
which seemed to stampede. Another in-
sect well to avoid is the "jigger" flea,
which is fond of burrowing in a per-
son's flesh and laying its eggs under the
skin, necessitating surgical attention.
The soldiers were not troubled by them,
however, as they prefer to devote them-
selves to persons who go about with bare
feet.—[Writer in Leslie's Weekly.

YANKEE CAPITAL IN CHINA.

Ten years of railroad building ought to
bring at least half of China's population
within reach of our cotton goods, and
that, without any increase in the per
capita use (only one dollar of our cot-
ton, would amount to \$200,000,000, or
more than the total surplus of cotton
now raised by us for export. China lies
largely in a zone of severe winters, and
while it has the greatest deposits of
coal, the Chinese have never yet solved
the problem of building heating stoves.
The introduction of cheap American
heaters into 500,000,000 Chinese homes
is one of the possibilities which lie be-
fore our manufacturers.

The Chinese are a nation living in
brick houses in a land without a brick-
making machine. Thousands of walled
cities, millions of homes, all built of
brick and every brick made by hand.
These bricks are made by labor costing
but 10 cents per day, still they cost more
than our machine brick made with la-
bor costing 25 times as much. Brick
made by American machines with Chi-
nese labor will command the market.

China has long used large quantities of
oil, petroleum. It needs our medicines,
chemicals and disinfectants. It needs wa-
ter works and sewers, telegraphs, tele-
phones and electric lights. When the sun
sets night closes over that land, and
its millions seek their beds in darkness.
It needs electric railways. Cities with
populations in the millions, lying
but a few miles apart, are without
any means of communication. Two cities
are 12 miles apart, one with a population
of 1,500,000, the other of 200,000, the
smaller city being the port of the larger,
are still unconnected.

American watches, clocks and sewing
machines are finding a ready sale, and
American spirits, wines and beers are
taken in quantities. The Chinese are the
Tentons of the Orient, as the Japanese
are its Gulls, and when they become
beer drinkers, and when they become
the thirsty necessary to satisfy 400,000,000
thirsty throats. China needs our ma-
chinery, threshing machines and sepa-
rators. All the grain used in that coun-
try is rolled out on threshing floors and
winnowed by hand fans or the vagrant
winds.—[Leslie's Weekly.

REV. F. L. CHAPPELL, D.D.

Death of the Dean of the Gordon Mis-
sionary Training School, Boston.

Rev. F. L. Chappell, D. D., dean of the
Gordon Missionary Training School of
Boston, died this morning at the resi-
dence of his daughter, Mrs. J. Frank
Fleming, after an illness of about four
months. When Dr. Chappell was taken
ill, with diabetes, he came to this city,
and for a time seemed to be improving.
About three months ago, however,
Bright's disease developed, and from that
time the sufferer gradually grew worse
until the end came, not unexpectedly, this
morning.

Rev. Dr. Chappell was born in New
London 44 years ago, his family being of
the old New England Puritan stock. He
graduated from Yale in the class of 1869,
studied for the ministry at the Rochester
Divinity School, and for a number of
years preached in the West, at Evanston,
Ill., Janesville, Wis., and Flemington,
N. J. For the past 10 years he had been
dean of the Gordon Missionary Training
School in Boston, a position that brought
him into contact with many of the most
prominent people in Boston, not alone
members of the Baptist church, but
others interested in missionary and
philanthropic work. Before going to Bos-
ton Dr. Chappell had a very wide expe-
rience and was prominent and well
known in many parts of the country,
East and West.

He leaves three children, Miss Harriet
Chappell, who is connected with the Bap-
tist Publication Society of Philadelphia;
Frederick L. Chappell and Evelyn
Stowe, wife of Rev. J. Frank Fleming
of the Second Baptist Church of this city.
While the arrangements for the funeral
are not yet completed, it seems likely
that it will be held Tuesday next from
the Chardon Street Church, Boston.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.

A meeting of the members of the Central
Baptist Church was held last evening to
consider the advisability of extending a
call to Rev. Henry C. Peepels of Rochester,
N. Y., to become pastor of the church.
There was a good attendance of members,
but not so large as on some other oc-
casions. The meeting was called by the stand-
ing committee of the church, which, how-
ever, made no recommendation. An in-
formal ballot was had as to whether a
vote should be taken on the question of
calling Mr. Peepels. While a majority of
those present voted in favor of proceeding,
the minority was so considerable that it
was decided best not to take further action
and the matter was referred back to the
standing committee.

A PROTEST.

To the Editor of the News:
The undersigned, officers of the Central
Baptist Church, feel that by this morning's
report of its meeting Thursday evening,
the church is grossly mislabeled and injured.

We hold that we have the same right to
the privacy of our actions as other bodies
of men, and do not intend to publish an
account of our proceedings. We cannot
speak of anything that was done by in-
dividuals previously, but we hereby say to
the community that the report published
in relation to the meeting itself was entire-
ly untrue and misleading, and we hereby
protest against such treatment by a pub-
lic newspaper.

J. MUMFORD SEABURY,
JOHN S. LANGLEY,
WM. H. FARRAR,
W. W. CARR,
G. W. SWINBURNE,
S. W. MARSH.

Newport, Feb. 10, 1900.

Toilet Sets.

A very large assortment of English printed
and decorated Toilet Sets with jars, in all col-
ors, of any new importation, has just been
received and opened. To those who are looking
for a good quality at a moderate price, this is
an opportunity seldom found.

ERASTUS P. ALLAN,
131 & 133 THAMES STREET.

Red Ash Stove and Chestnut

The Genuine Lorberry Coal.

WHITE ASH COALS

IN ALL SIZES.

Cumberland Coal for Blacksmith Use.

HEIRS OF GEO. BOWEN,

WM. H. BOONE, AGENT.

Telephone 207-3.

**January Sale
of Groceries**

Everything in the grocery line marked down.
Eggs are now coming direct from the
country and you do not have to pay any more
for them than for fresh ones.

TEAS AND COFFEES—Regular 25c. Tea, per
lb